

A 5
DISSERTATION

ON

FEVERS

AND

Inflammatory Distempers.

WHEREIN

An expeditious METHOD is proposed of
Curing those dangerous Disorders.

By R. JAMES, M. D. R

*Asclepiades Officium esse Medici dicit, ut tuto, ut celeriter,
ut jucunde curet. Id votum est. CELSUS.*

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A DISSERTATION

ON

Fevers and Inflammatory Distempers.

SO many Theories have been form'd relative to Fevers, and so many various Methods have been propos'd for their Cure, in different Ages of the World, that no Volume would contain all that has been wrote upon these Subjects; and it has happen'd unfortunately, that every System, however inconsistent with common Sense, and every Mode of Practice, however unsuccessful, has nevertheless found its Patrons and Defenders; undoubtedly because under every Method, the spontaneous Recovery of those Patients who have escap'd merely by the Force of Nature, has been frequently ascrib'd to the Medicines exhibited, and the Regimen enjoin'd, however unlikely both may have been to produce such an Effect. If this was not the Case, Theories would expire in their Infancy for want of Success, and be never more heard of, unless some choice Genius should happen to revive them in after Ages. For of all the Theories and Systems that have been invented, one only can be right, and 'tis far from being agreed which that one is; and I am very certain, that Success in the Cure of Distempers has not yet determin'd it; for if it had, that, it is reasonable to think, would have prevail'd over the rest.

The Hippocratic Method of treating Fevers has been embrac'd by the most eminent Practitioners, and has this remarkable Circumstance in its favour, that if it should happen to do the Patient no Service, 'tis at least

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not so likely to be injurious as many others that have been since in Vogue. Its great Author asserts, that 'tis Nature which cures Distempers, by a Concoction of the Humours; by which he means their Preparation for a subsequent Discharge out of the Body, by some spontaneous Evacuation. This Discharge of Humours brought about by Nature, or the vital Powers, is the Crisis so much celebrated by the antient Physicians, and so little attended to by the Moderns, a very few only excepted. In consequence of this Doctrine, a Physician was principally to watch the Motions of Nature, by no means disturbing her in her Operations of concocting and expelling the Humours, by attempting any thing of Consequence; whilst he was only permitted to prevent, if possible, by a proper Regimen, those Accidents which he foresaw might happen and prove dangerous; or to assist Nature by gentle means, to complete this critical Discharge when begun, provided her own Force was insufficient for that salutary Purpose.

This Method, however rational, just, and preferable to most others since propos'd, is nevertheless liable to many Objections; for in pursuance hereof, there is but little room for a Physician to act; insomuch that in violent Disorders, where the greatest Assistance is wanted, the least, or none at all, can be afforded. And if we judge of it by the Success of its Author in those Cases, of which he has given us Histories, we shall be inclin'd to entertain no great Opinion of it; for the Patients generally dy'd. *Asclepiades* was so sensible of this, that he call'd ludicrously the Practice of his Predecessors *A Meditation on Death*. And it must be confessed, that a Physician thus confin'd bears too near a Resemblance to the Spectator of a Tragedy, who spoils all if he attempts to interfere.

This the illustrious *Sydenham* seems in some Measure to have understood, when in his latter Writings he recommends bleeding and purging as the most effectual Cure for Fevers; tho' it appears by his former Works, that his first Practice was form'd nearly upon the Model of that of *Hippocrates*. And Experience evinces, that more recover under the Treatment last propos'd by the above-mention'd Author, than under any other, and that in a shorter Time, and with much less Trouble to the Patient; provided

provided the Cure is attempted before the Disease has made too much Havock in the Constitution, and the Evacuations are conducted with Prudence, and carry'd on to a Point sufficient to answer the End, and no further. But the Procrastination of Patients, and the fatal Misconduct of those usually first consulted on these melancholy Occasions, render it difficult for a Physician to practice this Method to any Advantage; because he is seldom call'd upon till the Constitution is nearly ruin'd, either by the Progress of the Distemper, or by Errors at that Time irretrievable. This, however, is certain, that whatever be the Cause, many Patients miscarry even under this Treatment, perhaps more than recover, if the Distemper rises to a Degree any ways formidable.

There is something too ridiculous in many of the modern Theories, and the Practices founded thereon, to deserve Consideration. I must, however, just take Notice, that some have fancy'd a kind of Genius presiding over the animal Oeconomy, that excites or allays Distempers, as it happens to be in a good or bad Humour. Others have discover'd a kind of Inflammation or Explosion of the animal Spirits; others a latent Poison or Malignity in the same animal Spirits, the Blood, or wherever they pleas'd to fix it; whilst others have unmercifully stigmatiz'd the Nerves, for Faults of which they are perfectly innocent. And to such equally absurd and unintelligible Causes, Fevers and all their Consequences have been ascrib'd. However these Theorists may differ as to the Causes of Fevers, they are pretty well agreed with respect to Practice; for most of them have been of Opinion, that the Inflammation of the animal Spirits was to be discuss'd, that this latent Poison or Malignity was to be expell'd thro' the cutaneous Pores, or that the Nerves were to be warm'd and stimulated; and all these Ends were to be answer'd by heating Sudorifics, and warm Cordials. In consequence of these Speculations, the Patient was to be confin'd to a warm Bed, in a hot Room, and was to take every third or fourth Hour, sudorific Boles and Powders, with Draughts and Julaps, besides, perhaps, cordial Drops in the Intervals. But this Method is attended with greater Inconveniencies than any other; for the Patient very soon becomes excessively hot, thirsty and restless, whilst his Tongue grows every Hour more
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dry and discolour'd, his Urine crude and pale, or sometimes high colour'd and turbid, without any regular Separation; and convulsive Twitchings and a Delirium, frequently terminating in a Coma, or lethargic Disposition, close the last Scene, and the Patient's Eyes for ever. And it makes no great Difference with respect to the Event, whether the Patient sweats or not, except that Sweats thus extorted deprive the Blood of its most fluid Part, which would otherwise dilute it, and render it more easily moveable thro' the Vessels, and by these means are only serviceable, as they accelerate the Release of the Patient from the triple Torture of his Distemper, the Medicines and Blisters, which last are usually laid on with the utmost Profusion, in order to obviate or remove those Symptoms which may sometimes be inseparable from the Disorder, but are more frequently excited, or at least increased, by the Treatment above mention'd. Tho' I must confess, that some few are so happy in an unextinguishable Strength of Constitution, that they even at last miraculously recover.

I believe it will be allow'd, that in all natural Operations a certain Degree of Heat is requir'd, to the Perfection of the intended Production; and that an Excess or Deficiency of this necessary Heat, frustrates the Intentions of Nature, and renders her Designs abortive. That this is the Case with Respect to the Production of every Animal and every Vegetable upon the Face of the Earth, I need take no Pains to demonstrate. But to come nearer the Point I have in view, skilful Surgeons observe, that Matter cannot be form'd in a Tumor, without a Degree of Heat sufficient for the Purpose; that a Defect induces a Scirrhus or cold Tumor; a Redundance, a Mortification. *Hippocrates* and *Sydenham* seem to regulate their Practice by a parallel System. They were convinc'd, that a limited time, and a certain Degree of Heat, were necessary to bring about a Concoction or Resolution of the Humours which excited a Fever, and therefore employ'd themselves principally to regulate that Heat, and keep it up to such a Standard, that, on the one hand, the vital Powers might not languish, and leave the salutary Work of Concoction incomplete; and on the other, that the exorbitant Motion of the Humours might not injure any of the vital Parts, induce those Symptoms, which are now

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call'd sometimes malignant, sometimes nervous, and destroy the Patient by an Excess of those Means which Nature meant for his Relief.

The Physician, therefore, who should attempt to cure a Fever by exciting a Heat greater than is requir'd for the Purpose of Concoction, would be guilty of an Error equal to that of a Housewife, who should endeavour to anticipate the Term of Incubation, by boiling her Eggs with a View of producing Chickens more expeditiously.

Another, and that the most common Method of treating Fevers, may properly be call'd the Eclectic, or rather trimming Method. In this the Person to whose Care the Patient is committed, bleeds, and perhaps repeats it more than once, or is bold enough to venture upon one or more Purges; but at the same time he frustrates his own good Intentions, by repeating every three or four Hours nervous Cordials, and warm Sudorifics; not considering that Sweats, which are not spontaneous, but extorted, generally prove symptomatical and noxious, instead of being critical and salutary. This is doing something worse than nothing; for if Bleeding and Evacuations are right, heating and nervous Medicines, which are the reverse, must necessarily be wrong, and *vice versa*. So that the good Effects which might be expected from either, are prevented by the opposite Treatment; and the Patient is at last oblig'd to purchase a very indifferent Chance for his Life, at the Expence of half his Skin torn off with Blisters, with a Degree of Pain scarcely tolerable, unless he has the good Fortune to be out of his Senses; and even then 'tis impossible for any one who has not been delirious in a Fever, to conceive the Agonies that are felt.

But, upon the whole, the infinite Perplexity and Uncertainty of Theories, and the precarious State of Practice founded thereon, have induc'd the wisest, the best, and the most honest Physicians in all Ages, to lament the Defects in their Profession, and ardently wish for some Medicine, or some Method, which would answer their Purposes in the Treatment of Fevers with greater Certainty and Expedition.

I shall now, therefore, give some Account of a Medicine I have used, and the Methods I have pursued with uncommon Success, for the Cure of the very worst and most dangerous of these Distempers I have met with. And if
they

they should be found by future, as they have almost constantly by the past, Experience, to extirpate these terrible Disorders, without Hazard, in a very few Days, but generally in a very few Hours, and in such a Manner as to give the Patient very little Trouble, I shall think a Cure thus brought about, answers very well to the Rule of *Celsus*, when he tells us it should be perform'd, *tutò, celeriter, & jucunde*; safely, expeditiously, and agreeably.

In treating this Subject, I shall by no means enter into theoretical Disquisitions, but rather rest the whole upon Experience, as of more Weight than all the Systems in the World. And as the Histories of Cases set Experience in the strongest Light, I shall relate some of a very extraordinary Nature, to the Truth of which I can bring sufficient Testimony whenever I am call'd upon to do it. Mean time, as there may be some whose lucrative Views may tempt them to persecute me, and the Method I propose, with all the Detraction and Falsehood that may be expected from Self-interest and unprovok'd Revenge, these I shall advise to save themselves a good deal of unnecessary Trouble; and, as *Gamaliel* said to the *Jewish* Magistrates upon a more important Occasion, to *let it alone; for if it be of Men, it will come to nought, but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it.*

The Case of Mrs. Morton.

MR S. Morton, of the *Almonry*, in the Parish of St. Margaret's, *Westminster*, about twenty-seven Years of Age, on or about the first of *December* 1741, was seiz'd with a violent Fever, much resembling one of which her Husband died about ten Days before. Her Urine was crude, her Pulse extremely quick, her Tongue much discolour'd, and her Head was greatly disorder'd from the first, insomuch that she could get very little Sleep. Her Distemper continued till the 8th, perpetually increasing; and in the Evening of that Day, I found her absolutely insensible, comatose, and paralytic on the Right Side, the Arm and Leg being quite cold, and totally depriv'd of Motion and Sensation, so far as we could perceive; and the Women about her turn'd her on her left Side, as they said, to die, in conformity to a vulgar Error, importing, that no Body can die easily except lying on the

Left

Left Side. That Night, about Twelve, I gave her half a Dram of the Powder, which is the Subject of this Treatise. In consequence of this, she seem'd in a little Time to be a good deal uneasy, and sweated profusely till six the next Morning, at which time she recover'd her Senfes, her Arm and Leg became warm, and capable of being mov'd spontaneously; her Tongue was much clear'd, her Pulse began to be rais'd and less quick, and her Urine deposited a copious equal Sediment. She continued mending gradually till the 9th at Night, and then she took another Powder, upon which she slept very well all Night, and sweated as before, and in the Morning I found her so well, as to pronounce her absolutely out of Danger, without hazarding my Reputation by my Prognostic. The 10th at Night however, I gave her another Powder, which operated much in the same Manner as the preceding. The Morning of the 11th she was so perfectly recover'd, as to stand in need of no more Medicines: Her Strength return'd in a reasonable Time, and she has continued perfectly well to this Hour.

R E M A R K S.

As from the taking the first Dose of this Medicine, she took no other, and as the Alteration in her Disorder was so very remarkable and sudden, I think her Recovery can be fairly ascrib'd to nothing but the Medicine. Many Gentlemen were present during her whole Disorder, saw her take the Medicine, observ'd the Effects, and are ready to give Testimony to the Truth of what I have asserted.

The Case of Mr. William Waller.

IN the Beginning of June 1746, Mr. William Waller, Distiller, in Bridge-street, Westminster, about twenty-three Years old, Nephew to Mrs. Morton, the Subject of the preceeding Case, was seiz'd with a violent Fever, in consequence of a severe Cold. A Blister was apply'd to his Head, and stimulating Plaisters to his Feet, without any Relief. What more had been done I don't know, for I was not call'd in till the 8th Day. At that Time I found his Pulse extremely quick, and his Urine crude; he could get no Sleep, and was delirious to a very great Degree at Intervals. I gave him immediately a Dose of half a Dram of the above-mention'd Powder, which excited a Nausea, and Inclination to vomit, with some gentle

gentle Pukes, and several purging Stools; and besides this brought on a pretty plentiful Sweat. Upon this he slept very well, and awoke with very little or no Fever, his Urine depositing a copious Sediment. I thought proper, however, to give him two more Doses of the same Medicine, at what Distance of Time I don't remember, but they operated somewhat less than the preceding, and in a very few Days he became perfectly well.

R E M A R K S.

This Patient took no other Medicine of any kind but what I have mention'd. His sudden Cure, therefore, could be owing to nothing else. His Mother, his Aunt, his Sisters, and many of the Neighbours, are ready to attest the Truth of what I have related *.

The Case of Ralph Hodgson, Esq;

S Ometime in the Month of March 1743, *Ralph Hodgson, Esq;* of *Garden-Court*, in the *Temple*, was seized with a severe Fever. He was at that Time about twenty-five, as I remember, very strong, and somewhat corpulent. I do not recollect at what Time of the Fever I was call'd in, nor did I ever know how he had been treated before I saw him, having never convers'd with the Persons who attended him; but a Gentleman of Honour and Fortune call'd on him that Day, and found him so delirious, restless, and ill in all Respects, that he gave him over for lost. Betwixt 8 and 9 in the Evening, I was desir'd to make him a Visit: I found him excessively hot, his Urine was pale and crude, his Pulse extremely quick and high, his Tongue much discolour'd, and he was very far from being sensible. My Duty as a Physician, my Inclinations and Honour as a Friend, and some particular Interests I had in preserving his Life, all concurred to make me take the shortest and most certain Method for his Recovery. I gave him, therefore, half a Dram of the Powder above-mention'd, with my own Hands, in a Spoonful of Syrup of Balsam, about 9 o'Clock. About 9 the next Morning I made him a second Visit, and found him up, reading some Law Reports. Upon Examination, his Tongue appear'd clear and red; his Urine was of a Lemon Colour, depositing a copious Sediment; his Heat was mo-

* Since the first Edition of this Book, Mr. *Waller*, of the *Almonry, Westminster*, Father to the above-mention'd Mr. *Waller*, was cur'd of a very severe Fever, by the same Medicine, in a very little time.

derate,

derate, as in a perfect State of Health; and, upon the whole, he entirely recover'd, so as to go abroad in two or three Days, without Occasion for any other Medicine of any kind whatever. I was inform'd, that in half an Hour after he had taken the Medicine, he fell a-sleep, sweat very moderately, and about 7 in the Morning had three purging Stools.

R E M A R K S.

I have been the more particular in this Case, as, perhaps, the whole History of Physic cannot afford a single Instance of so dangerous a Disorder, so perfectly cur'd in so short a Time, and with so little Trouble. Mr. *Hodgson* is a Gentleman as much averse to encouraging as telling a Falshood: And to him I appeal for the Truth of what I have related.

The Case of Mr. Benjamin Calverly.

IN May 1745, Mr. *Benjamin Calverly*, who then lived in *Prince's Court by Story's Gate*, now in *Orchard-street, Westminster*, a Gentleman very well known to many Officers of the Army, was on a *Friday* taken ill of a Fever, and on the *Thursday* following, at 11 o'Clock at Night, I was called to him. I found his Fever very high, his Tongue dry and rough, his Urine high colour'd and crude, and was inform'd that he had not slept for several Days and Nights before. The next Morning he lost about 12 Ounces of Blood, and in the Evening took half a Dram of the Powder mention'd in the preceding Cases. On the *Saturday* Morning I found it had not operated otherwise than by exciting a gentle Sweat. His Tongue, however, was much moister, and there was a very good Separation in his Urine; and, upon the whole, I thought him a good deal better: But, as he had been coſtive for many Days, I directed him a gentle Purge, which operated about six Times. In the Evening he took another Dose of Powder, which also excited a gentle Sweat, and the next Morning I found him much recovered, his Urine continuing to deposite a copious Sediment. But as the Powder had procured no Stools, I repeated the Purge, which operated as the former had done. The *Monday* following, being the next Day, he took another Powder, which again excited a gentle Sweat. And on *Tuesday* Morning the Fever entirely left him, and he immediately recover'd without taking any Thing more, and has ever since enjoy'd a good State of Health.

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R E M A R K S.

Some good Effect may possibly be ascribed to the Purges in this Case, and without Dispute they were of service. But his sudden Recovery from so dangerous a Fever, could be effected by nothing so much as the Powders; especially as there was a regular Separation in his Urine, within twelve Hours after taking the first Dose, even before a Purge had been given. And indeed at that Time he appeared to be so far mended, as to be out of Danger.

The Case of Mr. John Barrow.

MR. *John Barrow*, at that Time of the Parish of *Lambeth* in the County of *Surrey*, was on the 10th of *September*, 1747, seized with a violent Fever, attended with a profuse *Diarrhæa*, which in about seven Days Time reduced him extremely low. At this Period he took thirty Grains of the Fever Powder, about six o'Clock in the Evening; about eight it threw him into a profuse Sweat, upon which he found himself much easier and better. This Sweat continued on him for about four Hours, and as soon as that was gone off, it purged him considerably, tho' without giving him any Sickness or Pain. The next Morning his Fever left him entirely, and he found himself in good Spirits, and soon recovered Strength.

R E M A R K S.

Mr. Barrow having been educated in Pharmacy, he might be a better Judge of the Operations, and Success of this Remedy, than some others. 'Tis observable, that he took but one Dose, and no other Medicine.

The Case of Master William Barrow.

MAster *William Barrow*, Son of the above-mentioned *Mr. John Barrow*, a Youth of about twelve Years old, was, on the 17th of *October*, 1747, taken ill of a violent Fever, which continued on him five Days, and he was at Intervals light-headed and raving, when his Father gave him one half Dose of the same Powder he himself had taken, which made him sweat pretty much, and after that purged him three Times. It was about 10 o'Clock in the Morning when he took the Powder, and about two o'Clock in the same Afternoon the Fever left him, and he found himself in good Spirits, and well.

The Case of Mrs. Martha Bucktrout in Hunt's Court, Castle-Street, near Leicester-Fields, and that of her Daughter.

The following Case I am obliged to take from Mrs. Bucktrout, the Subject of it, as I attended her myself only once, and that very late in the Fever.

S I R,

I Was, on or about the 12th of November 1746, seized with a violent Fever, which continued on me five Weeks; during which Time I was blooded twice, and had a Blister on my Back, and two Blisters put to my Legs; the two first of which performed their Office, and discharged a good deal; but the last Blister, which was applied on my Fever's increasing, did not rise so as to discharge, and I was light-headed, and still worse, when one of my Relations came to see me, and advised me to take your Fever Powder. Pursuant to his Directions, I took one Dose that Evening, which made me sweat a good deal, and purged me three or four Times; and in about four Hours after, I was much easier, and had the perfect use of my Senses, and was well enough in the Afternoon to sit up in my Bed. The next Evening I took another Dose of the Powder, which operated much in the same Manner; and I was well enough the next Day to sit up for two or three Hours together, and to eat a little Mutton-Broth, and butter'd Turnips. The next Evening I took another Dose of the Powder, which carried off all the Remains of the Fever, and left me in good Spirits, and able to walk about. But about three Days after this, I had a great Inclination for a Hog's Milt for my Supper, which being stuff'd, and high season'd, and not broiled enough, and I eating very heartily of it, my Fever was brought on again to a very great Degree; but upon taking two Doses more of the same Powder, the Fever again left me, and I have been very well ever since.

About a Fortnight after I recovered, my Daughter *Eleonora Bucktrout*, who was then about three Years old, was taken ill of the same kind of Fever, and was very bad and light-headed; upon which I gave her half a

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Dose of the same Powder, which promoted a Sweat, and purged her twice, and in about two Hours after, she was quite sensible and easy. The next Evening I gave her another half Dose of the Powder, and in the Morning her Fever was entirely gone, and she recovered her Strength in a few Days.

Martha Bucktrout.

The Case of Miss Sudwell, Niece to Mr. Pearce in Market-Lane, St. James's Market, Westminster, and that of Mr. Pearce's Child.

As I did not see the Subject of the ensuing Case till after her Recovery, I could not give a particular Detail of it, and was therefore obliged to Mrs. Pearce for the following Relation.

S I R, Market-Lane, St James's Market, Westminster.

ABout the 10th of April 1747, my Niece Elizabeth Sudwell, near fifteen Years of Age, was seized with a violent Fever, attended with a severe Pain in her Head; and in three Days she lost both the Use of her Limbs and her Senses, and continued raving Night and Day, without having a Moment's Sleep, or taking any Sustainance for near three Weeks; during which Time her Tongue was exceedingly black, dry, and rough, and at Intervals she would often become extremely cold, and clinch her Hands forcibly, as if convulsed, and frequently continued in that Manner for three or four Hours, so that all who saw her thought it was impossible she could recover. At this Time Mrs. Bucktrout an Acquaintance of mine, who had been cured of a very bad Fever some time before, by your Fever Powder, advised me to make Use of the same for my Niece. Accordingly, as you was so obliging as to send me some, I gave her one Dose the Day I had it, when my Niece had been ill about three Weeks. It vomited her once, and purged her five Times, and made her sweat a little. The next Day I gave her another Dose, which made her vomit three or four Times, purged her four or five Times, and made her sweat a little. And after this I began to perceive she had in some Measure recovered her Senses. The third Day

Day she took another Dose, which was attended with much the same Operation, and from that Time she grew better daily. However, she took two or three more Doses with much the same good Effect. In about a Week she was able to sit up, and gradually recovered her Health; but was near two Months before she was perfectly restored to her Reason, which however now she enjoys, together with a very good State of Health.

Frances Pearce.

P. S. Some time in *January* last, my Son, a Child of about 13 Months old, was seized with a whooping Cough, and about a Week after with a violent Fever. At Night I gave him six Grains of your Powder. He sweated very much all Night, and the next Morning was perfectly freed from the Fever, and in a great measure from his whooping Cough, which after this was very slight, and continued but a few Days longer.

The same Child has since had two violent Fevers upon cutting his Teeth, and has as often been cured by the same Medicine.

The Case of Phipps Davison, Esq;

PHIPPS Davison of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; was in *November 1744*, seized with a severe Rheumatic Fever, which deprived him of the Use of his Limbs, insomuch that for the Space of six Weeks he could neither use Hand nor Foot, both which were much swelled, and all that Time he was in extreme Pain. At this Period I was called in, and in the Evening he took a Dose of thirty Grains of the Powder, which gave him several Pukes, and then excited a profuse Sweat of many Hours continuance. Immediately upon this, his Urine, which had been crude, and very high coloured during his whole Disorder, began to deposite a Sediment of a pink colour, and he was manifestly better. The next Evening he took a second, and the Evening following that, a third Dose, both which operated much as the first had done, but more gently. Upon taking these, the Pain and Swellings gradually abated, and his Fever left him, insomuch, that

in a few Days after the last Dose, he was so recovered as to be able to go abroad, without taking any Thing farther; and never since had any Return of it.

The Case of Mr. Thomas Embery.

MR. *Thomas Embery* of *St. Martin's-street, Westminster,* near *Leicester Fields*, was, on or about the 25th of *September* 1746, taken ill of a Fever, which was so violent, that he could get no Sleep from the Beginning. About the 5th of *October*, when his Recovery was despaired of by all about him, he took, about nine o'Clock at Night, a Dose of the Powder mentioned above. About twelve o'Clock it made him puke gently twice, and soon after that gave him three Stools. He then fell into a Sweat, which continued till eight or nine o'Clock in the Morning, during the greatest Part of which Time he slept very well, tho' he had not closed his Eyes for the ten Days preceding, and found himself refreshed, and much better; and his Urine, before crude, deposited a copious Sediment. The next Morning he took another Powder, which operated much in the same Manner; after which he found his Fever gone, and recovered Strength in a few Days.

R E M A R K S.

I attended this Patient at the Request of a Gentleman of Honour and Integrity, who had an Inclination to have a Demonstration of the Possibility of curing a Fever in so short a Time, and with so little Trouble. As the Powder was the only Remedy he took, his sudden Recovery could be ascribed to nothing else.

The Case of Mrs. Mary Embery.

MRS. *Mary Embery* of *St. Martin's-street,* near *Leicester-Fields, London,* Wife to *Mr. Thomas Embery*, the Subject of the preceding History, was about the middle of *October* 1746, seized with a violent Fever, and was light headed from the first Seizure, and continued so three Days, at the end of which she took one Dose of the Powder above-mentioned, which excited a copious Sweat; upon which she slept quietly for many Hours, and recovered her Senses, her Urine depositing a copious Sediment. The next Day she took another Powder, which
operated

operated much in the same Manner ; and the next Day after that a third Dose, which entirely removed her Fever, and she very soon recovered her Strength.

Some time in the Year 1742, I happened to be at a Tavern near the Hay-Market, and hearing accidentally of a Woman who was likely to die of a Fever, I remember I sent her a Dose of Powder ; and another for her Child, who, I was informed, was as dangerously ill as the Mother, which I order'd to be divided into two. Four or five Days after I saw the Woman abroad, in a tolerable State of Health. This was much talked of at that Time ; but as I did not attend the Woman myself, nor ever saw the others she mentions, I am obliged to relate the four following Cases in her own Words.

The Case of Sarah Francis, and that of her Nurse and two Children.

SARAH Francis, of Little Suffolk-street in the Hay-Market, St James's, was, in the latter End of October 1742, seized with a violent Fever, which continued upon me three Weeks, during the greatest Part of which Time I was light headed, and insensible, and so very weak and ill, that the Neighbours, and People who attended me, expected my Death every Hour. At this Time a Gentleman who was at a Tavern in the Neighbourhood, sent me a Powder, and ordered the Messenger to stay and see me take it. After I had taken it about a Quarter of an Hour, I fell asleep, and continued sleeping about two Hours ; but this I relate only from the Report of those about me, for I was delirious. As soon as I awoke, I was perfectly sensible, found myself very sick, vomited several Times, and purged frequently ; and when this was over, I fell fast a-sleep, and continued sleeping several Hours, and sweated profusely, upon which I recovered perfectly from my Fever, and was well enough in a few Days to pursue my Business.

After this, my Nurse, who attended me in my Illness, was taken violently ill of the same kind of Fever, being very light-headed for several Days ; and upon taking two Doses of the same Powder, which operated much in the same Manner it had done with me, she perfectly recovered.

At the same Time that I was ill myself of this Fever, my Daughter *Elizabeth*, who was about seven Years old, was ill of the same Fever, and very light-headed and raving. She took two half Doses of the same Medicine, which operated nearly in the same Manner it had done with me, and perfectly cured the Fever.

A few Days after this, my Daughter *Henrietta*, who was about four Years old, was seiz'd with the same Disorder, attended with the same Circumstances; and upon taking two half Doses of the same Powder, she was perfectly cured. In all these Cases we had no occasion to take any other Medicine.

Sarah Francis.

The Case of Elizabeth Smith.

E *Elizabeth Smith*, about twenty three Years of Age, of a thin pale Habit, some time in *January* 1746, was seized with excessive Pains in both her Hips, insomuch that she could not walk without the utmost Difficulty and Torture. About three o'Clock in the Afternoon (I think it was on the 12th of *January*) she took a Dose of the Fever Powder, which had no visible Operation. Two Hours after this, she took a second Dose, which was attended with no Operation. An Hour after that, she took two whole Doses together, but without any Operation. About an Hour after this, she took two more Doses, making in the whole six Doses, which were attended with no perceivable Operation. At ten o'Clock she got up, and was able to walk without any Pain.

R E M A R K S.

This young Woman's Case was not a Fever; but I have inserted it, to contradict a Report which has been propagated very industriously, that this Medicine is fatal, if it does not operate. The Subject of this History is at this Time alive and well; and a great Number of others who have taken it without any Operation can bear Testimony to the Mistake above-mentioned.

The Case of Mrs. Elizabeth Doddimead.

As I never saw Mrs. Doddimead but once, and that at the latter End of her Fever, I cannot give a particular Detail of her Case, but am forc'd to relate it from her own Representation.

Mrs.

MRS. *Elizabeth Doddimead*, of *Moor's-Yard*, in *St. Martin's Lane* in the *Strand*, *London*, was, on or about the 6th of *November* 1746, taken with a Shivering like and Ague-fit, which was succeeded by a violent Fever, that continued for three Weeks, at the End of which she was light-headed and insensible, insomuch as not to know her own Child; had entirely lost her Sight, and was seiz'd with Convulsion-fits every Quarter of an Hour, and in this State she continued for a Week, or longer, insomuch that every Body in the Neighbourhood expected her Death every Moment. At this Time *Mrs. Heither*, who had herself been cur'd of a Fever by the same Remedy, advised the People who attended her to give her the Medicine I have so often mentioned, which I sent by her Husband, upon his applying to me. She took one every Day for three Days, without any visible Operation; but on the fourth Day she took another, which purged her a little, and the Convulsions grew better, and the Fever abated. At Night she took a fifth Dose, which had nearly the same Operation with the fourth, and the next Morning she recover'd her Senses, and the Fever and Convulsions left her.

Thus far she tells me she speaks upon the Credit of the People about her, and the Neighbours; but from this Time she remembers that she took two or three more Powders, which purged her gently; and in a few Days she was perfectly recovered, except that an unusual Coldness of her Head, and a Weakness in her Eyes remained for some little Time.

Mrs. Mary Johnson, *Mr. Thomas Harm*, *Mr. Andrew Johnson*, *Mrs. Philothea Turner*, and *Mrs. Anne Terry*, all of *Moor's-Yard*, are ready to confirm all the Circumstances above related.

The Case of Mr. James Doddimead.

MR. *James Doddimead*, of *Moor's-Yard* in *St. Martin's Lane*, in the *Strand*, *London*, Husband to *Mrs. Doddimead*, was on the 24th of *December* 1746, in the Evening, taken with a shivering Fit like an Ague, which continued on him for some Hours, and the next Morning a Fever seized him in so violent a manner, that he lost his Senses, and every body apprehended he was in the utmost Danger; but his Wife being just recovered of the
same

same Disorder by taking the Fever Powders, sent for some of the same Powders for her Husband. He took one Dose on the 26th Day, about ten o'Clock in the Morning, which brought on a great Sweat, and purged him twice. After this he was sensible at Intervals, and found himself much easier. The next Morning he took another Dose, which operated much in the same Manner, upon which he perfectly recovered his Senses. After this he took two more Doses of the same Medicine, and recovered his Health and Strength in a few Days.

The Case of Mr. Pringle.

Mr. Pringle a Cabinet-maker of West-Street, St. Ann's, Westminster, gives me the following Relation.

S I R,

November 12, 1747.

I Was for near thirty Years afflicted at Intervals with a violent Pain in my Head, and was subject to a Fever on taking any little Cold. About the middle of July 1743, I was taken ill of a violent Fever, which continued on me eight Days, when it grew to such a height, that I was deprived of all my Senses; at this time I took a Dose of your Fever Powder, which made me vomit three or four Times, and then caused me to sweat pretty much for four or five Hours. As soon as I began to sweat, my Fever abated, and when the Operation of the Powder was over, the Fever left me entirely, and I was well enough the next Morning to work at my Business. I was seized with the same Kind of Fever three several Times the next Year, in consequence of getting Cold; but upon taking a Paper of the same Powder each Time, I was immediately cured. And since taking the last Dose of Powder, which was in the Beginning of September 1744, I have been entirely freed from all those Complaints, my Fever has never returned, and, what I think is more extraordinary, that almost continual Head-ach, which I had before from a Child, has never since given me the least Uneasiness.

James Pringle.

Mr. Pringle is since removed to Edmund-Court, Rupert-street, near St. Anne's Church.

The

The Case of Mr. Robert Horsburgh in Conduit-Court, Long-Acre.

I did not attend the following Case, but Mr. Horsburgh, the Subject of it, gives me the following Relation.

S I R,

November 23, 1747.

I Was, on or about the 18th of *October* 1747, seized with a violent Fever, which deprived me of all my Senses, and every one that saw me thought it was improbable that I should recover. On the 24th of *October*, a Gentlewoman advised me take a Paper of your Fever Powder, which I did about four o'Clock in the Afternoon; after I had taken it about an Hour, it made me vomit several Times, and purged me very often, but without giving me Pain, and caused me to sweat plentifully. After the Operation was over, I fell fast asleep, and continued sleeping till the next Morning, when I found myself perfectly recovered. The Fever entirely left me, and with it a Pain in the back part of my Head, which I had been troubled with for upwards of two Years; and I have ever since enjoy'd a good State of Health.

I am, S I R,

Your humble Servant,

Robert Horsburgh.

The Case of Mr. Joseph Needham.

JOSEPH Needham in *Church-Lane* in the *Strand*, *Westminster*, was, in the Middle of *August* 1747, taken ill of a violent Fever, which, in about five Days Time, reduced him extremely. Upon taking one Dose of the Fever Powder, which gave him three Stools, and made him sweat plentifully for about three Hours, he was so well recovered, as to go about his Business; but by going out too soon, his Fever returned, in a more violent Manner than before; however, upon taking another Dose of the same Powder, which operated much like the former, the Disorder entirely left him, and he has been well ever since.

The Case of Mr. Joseph Hands.

JOSEPH Hands, about *November* 1746, was seized with a violent Fever, which continued on him about a Week,

Week, when his Master, the Honourable Mr. Vere Powlett, ordered him to apply to me. I gave him a Dose of Powder, which made him vomit three or four Times, purged him several Times, and made him sweat plentifully for about 24 Hours; immediately after which, the Fever entirely left him, he slept very well, and recovered without taking any thing more.

In July 1747, he was again seized with a Fever, in consequence of a violent Cold, which affected him with severe Pains in all his Limbs, and a violent Pain in his Head, with Thirst, and a Dryness of his Tongue: But upon taking two Doses of the same Powder, he was immediately cured.

In September 1747, he was again seized with violent Pains in his Limbs, and a Fever, which ended in a Pleurisy. I again gave him three Doses of the same Powder, which operated much in the same Manner as the former had done, and entirely removed his Fever; for his Tongue, before rough and discolour'd, became moist and red, his extreme Heat was absolutely gone; and his Urine, before crude, deposited a copious equal Sediment. But he could not get a Moment's Sleep, and complain'd that when he attempted to shut his Eyes, the Room seemed to turn round, and he had a thousand inconsistent Ideas. Upon this Complaint, I directed for him thirty Grains of Musk, and twelve of Nitre. In half an Hour after taking it, he fell fast asleep, continued sleeping ten Hours, and awak'd perfectly well. This last Circumstance I mention as a Thing that is of great Consequence in Practice, and of which I have had much Experience in similar Cases. Nothing is superior to Musk in Spasmodic Disorders, and nothing is equal to it in the Convulsions of Children. But I am afraid it is generally used in too small Doses to answer the End.

The Case of Mr. Jacob Labat.

MR. Jacob Labat in Coventry-street, Piccadilly, Distiller, was, in the beginning of March 1745, afflicted with a violent Ague, which continued on him every third Day for near six Weeks, in which Time he took several Medicines, without any good Effect. As the Case was so very obstinate, he applied to me. I gave him a Dose of the Powder the same Evening, which made him vomit

vomit two or three Times, and purged him often; upon this the Ague altered its Course, and came every other Day; but in a few Days after, Mr. *Labat* took another Dose of them; which carried the Disorder entirely off, and he has had no Ague since.

After Mr. *Labat* took the Powders himself, he gave away among his Acquaintance, and to several poor People whom he thought Objects of Charity, a great Number of these Powders by my Desire, which have always had a very good Effect, and cured a great many Fevers; but for the Particulars, I refer to the Gentleman himself.

The Case of Mrs. Mary Best.

MRS. *Mary Best*, at the golden Sugar-Loaves in *Bury street, St. James's*, was, on the 4th Day of *September 1747*, seized with a violent Fever, having miscarried three Days before. On the Day following, she had so excessive a Pain in her Head, that it almost made her distracted, as she expressed herself; she continued in this Manner, without being able to sleep a Moment, till the Sunday following, being the 6th, and that Day about twelve o'Clock she took a Dose of the Powder before mentioned. After she had taken the Powder about half an Hour, she was very sick, and vomited pretty much, and purged three or four Times. About eight o'Clock she fell fast asleep, and continued sleeping and sweating all Night, and the next Morning she got up perfectly well, without any Complaint of her Head, or any Signs of a Fever; and had no Return.

Mr. *Thomas Brooke* Attorney at Law in *Red Lyon Street, Holbourn*, gives me the following Cases, which happened under his Inspection.

The Case of Mr. Beake Brooke, and that of Mrs. Mary Thackeray, Servant to Mr. Thomas Brooke.

S I R,

MY Brother *Beake* was, on the 1st of *October* last, taken ill of a violent Fever, which in a few Days ran so high, as to make him delirious, and to all Appearance he was in the utmost Danger, the Medicines he had taken

taken having no Manner of Effect, and the Apothecary who attended him, said it would be a Miracle if he recovered. On the Sunday Morning, being the 8th, you visited him, and gave him a Dose of your Powder for Fevers about Noon, which made him vomit a little, and purged him pretty smartly, and sweated him a good deal. As soon as the Operation was over, he fell fast asleep, and continued sleeping, and in a breathing Sweat all that Night, and the next Morning he was perfectly well of his Fever, and able to walk about. He went abroad two Days after, and has continued well ever since.

Mary Thackeray, my Servant, was on the 10th of October 1747, seized with a violent Pain in her Head, which brought on her a very bad Fever, and she was light-headed for several Days; but upon taking one Dose of your Powder, which purged her pretty much, and made her sweat, the Fever entirely left her.

I am, S I R,

Your very humble Servant,

Nov. 24, 1747.

Tho. Brooke.

The Case of Mr. John Boyce.

M*R. John Boyce*, of *Joyners Hall, Thames-street*, a Gentleman of more than seventy Years old, was, in the beginning of *November 1745*, seiz'd with a severe Fever. I was call'd to him very late on the Night of the seventh Day, and directed Bleeding, and something else of no great Consequence as it proved, the Particulars of which I don't recollect. The next Day he was much worse. I gave him a Dose of the Powder, in consequence of which he puk'd once, and sweated profusely. The third Day of my visiting him, I found him perfectly recovered of his Fever, and eating a Chicken with a very good Appetite; and he has continued well ever since.

The Case of Mr. William Sparry.

M*R. William Sparry* of *Blewit's Buildings, Fetter-Lane, London*, Attorney at Law, was, on *Friday Night the 2d of October 1747*, seiz'd with a Hoarseness and Soreness of his Throat, attended with a Fever; and in about ten Hours his Throat was swell'd to such a Degree, that he could neither swallow, nor speak, nor breathe, without the utmost

utmost Difficulty. On *Saturday* the 3d, he was bled, and at the same Time had a Blister laid on his Back. On *Sunday* Morning he was very little relieved, and then took a Purge with great Difficulty, which operated seven or eight times; but notwithstanding this, and other Means that were used, he still continued so ill, that he could not speak, but was obliged to write for every thing he wanted. On *Monday*, about ten of the Clock, I gave him half a Dram of the Fever Powder, and in about an Hour he began to be sick, soon after which he vomited very gently four or five Times, and brought up a great Quantity of viscid Phlegm and Bile, and purged several times. In a very few Hours after taking the Powders, he found himself much recovered, was able to breathe freely, to swallow without Pain, to speak without Difficulty, and his Fever entirely left him; so that on *Tuesday* the 6th he was able to go down Stairs into his Office, and to transact his Business.

The Case of Miss Eccles.

ON *Wednesday* the 18th of last *March*, I was directed by a Lady of Distinction in *Westminster*, to attend Miss Eccles, 21 her Brother-in-Law's, Mr. Hodges, at the Peacock in *Cateaton-street*. She was about twenty-two Years of Age, had enjoyed a general good State of Health, but was not of a very strong Constitution. I understood that she came out of the Country about a Month before, and was soon after seiz'd with a pretty severe Cold, attended with a Cough. This was succeeded by a Diarrhæa, which I had Reason to believe would have terminated the Distemper. But it seems it was not thought proper that this should continue; for she had taken a great Number of Draughts and Boles, in which Diacordium, the Bark, and other Astringents and Opiates were Ingredients. These had the intended Effect, for the Diarrhæa was check'd; and upon this she became feverish, her Pulse high and quick, her Urine high colour'd; her Countenance remarkably red and florid, and she was at Intervals somewhat delirious. These Circumstances I collected from those about her. The Morning I visited her, she had taken twenty Grains of Ipecacuanha, which did not operate as an Emetic, but purged her copiously three Times; in consequence of which she was manifestly better in all Respects. I was going to prescribe, when the

Apothecary mention'd a Physician who attended her, upon which I declin'd directing any thing till I had seen him, and an Appointment was made for our Meeting the next Morning at eleven. Accordingly I went at the Time; but the Doctor thought proper to behave in such a manner, that I deserted the Patient, and left her entirely to his Management. But on *Tuesday, March 24*, Mr. *Hodges* came to my House, and desired earnestly that I would see the young Lady again. Accordingly I made her a Visit, and was inform'd, that the preceding Evening, upon some Representations that had been made concerning the prodigious Number of Medicines she was to take, the Doctor said, it was not his Business to consult the Interest of her Executors, for it was impossible she could recover; and this, it seems, occasioned my being call'd again. Miss *Eccles* was at this Time excessively delirious, and had been so for some Days, during which Time she had never slept; her Tongue was very much discolour'd; her Pulse extremely low and quick; her Heat was excessive; her Countenance extremely florid and red; and her Urine sometimes pale, and sometimes a little colour'd, but crude. The Medicines she had taken were cordial Draughts, and Boles every six Hours, from the Time I left her; for I was inform'd there was some Suspicion of a Miliary Fever, which was to be expelled thro' the Pores of the Skin. After having represented before a great many of the Neighbours, the Hardship of attending a Lady under such disadvantageous Circumstances, I consented to undertake the Conduct of her Case. I immediately order'd bleeding in the Foot; applied a Blister to her Head, and stimulating Cataplasms of Mustard-seed and Horse-raddish to her Feet. Mean time I took care to procure two Stools by a Clyster. That Evening she took a Dose of the Powder I have so often mentioned, which was repeated some Hours after; but neither had any perceiveable Operation. The next Day, *March 25th*, her Urine deposited a copious Sediment, tho' she still continued delirious. I repeated the third Dose of Powder, which, like the preceding, had no sensible Operation. Every Body, however, about her could perceive that she was visibly mended. In the Afternoon I gave her half an Ounce of *Glauber's Salt*, which purged her twice. That Night she slept. The next Morning, *March 26*, I found her in her Senses, and so much recover'd, that I told the Family I thought her out

out of Danger. I repeated some more Doses of *Glauber's Salt*, and in a very few Days she was perfectly well, except that she remained very weak ; but recover'd enough to be married soon after.

R E M A R K S.

I cannot determine how far the Powder was instrumental in this Cure. To speak my own Sentiments, I think that neither the Powder, nor the other Remedies, would have performed it alone, tho' I was so fortunate as to succeed by both : But as her Urine separated immediately after taking the first Doses, and as this is the general Effect it produces, I must ascribe a good deal to it.

Upon this Occasion, I cannot excuse myself from observing, that I have frequently seen very considerable Effects produced by the Application of Cataplasms to the Feet, prepar'd of Horse-raddish and Mustard-seed, with a little old Yeast, and sharp Vinegar. Physicians who constantly treat Patients in the Hippocratic Method, waiting for a Crisis, and doing very little to interfere with the Operations of Nature, have abundant Opportunities of observing, that the Piles, or Pains in the Feet, eminently relieve the Head. And therefore, when these do not happen spontaneously, it has been thought expedient to excite them by Art. As to the Piles, it is not an easy Affair to bring them on soon enough to answer the Purpose ; nor indeed can it be done at any Time with any Degree of Certainty. It would, therefore, be a very great Improvement in Medicine, to discover a Method of exciting an Hæmorrhage from the Hæmorrhoidal Veins at Pleasure, and with as much Facility as we can procure one from the Veins of the Arm, the Neck, or the Foot ; for I make no doubt but by this means we should have it in our Power generally to secure the Head. But with respect to Pains in the Feet, 'tis otherwise ; for these may be, and are, frequently excited by the Application of Cantharides, Euphorbium, and other stimulating Ingredients. But these Cataplasms answer the End much sooner, and more effectually, than any other Topic whatever ; especially if the Feet are previously softened by soaking them in Milk and Water ; and if, instead of applying them to the Soles, the whole Feet are involved in them, spread pretty thick on a Linnen Cloth. I have almost daily Instances of Patients being rous'd from a Coma, or recovered from a Delirium, in a few Hours, by these Measures, with a De-

gree of salutary Pain, little inferior to the Rack; and this I esteem the surest Prognostic of returning Health; and, on the contrary, I generally find an Insensibility or Absence of Pain, after the Application of these Cataplasms for a reasonable Time, to be the most certain Prefage of approaching Death. I need not mention, that they should be renewed from Time to Time as they become dry; or that when they have excited a sufficient Degree of Pain, or when that becomes intolerable, they may be removed, lest the continued Torture should frustrate the End proposed, by depriving the Patient of that Opportunity of getting natural Sleep, which it has afforded him, and which may reasonably be expected under this Management. The judicious will know when to re-apply them, and how to regulate the Degree of Pain, that it may be sufficient to answer the Purpose, without running into such an Extreme, as to defeat the Intention. I do not speak of these Applications as a late Discovery, for Sinapisms are almost as old as Medicine; but I could not forbear saying thus much, because I don't find that they are used in the common Course of Practice; and because the great and good Effects I have often known them to produce, convince me, that it is an inexcusable Omission to neglect them, when the Patient is delirious or comatose, or when the Head is apprehended to be in Danger.

This Case, farther, affords me an Opportunity of speaking my Sentiments upon a Subject of vast Consequence in Practice, I mean that of a Miliary Fever. And I hope the Gentlemen of the Faculty, who think differently from me, will excuse me, if I am so far a Sceptic, as to call in question some Points of Doctrine relative to this Distemper, which I find at present universally received as unquestionable Maxims. Sir *David Hamilton*, the celebrated Man-Midwife, some Years ago, wrote a Treatise expressly on this Disorder; and I must confess I have often met with the Fever he describes, attended with innumerable Vesicles upon the Breast, or all over the Body, about the Size of a Pin's Head. But this I have very seldom observ'd to happen, except in the Fevers of Child-bed Women, and that only when an Excess of Heat had been previously excited by the Season of the Year, the Regimen or Medicines; or when due Evacuations had been neglected in the Beginning, and in consequence of this, the Febrile Heat had been suffered to rise to an extra-

agant Pitch. I, therefore, always consider'd these miliary Eruptions as the Off-spring of Heat only, by whatever Means it was produced; and never had the least Reason to apprehend that they were caused by any kind of Malignity or Poison antecedent to, or coeval with, the Fever. And in consequence of these Sentiments, I have seldom or never solicited their Protrusion by Sudorifics; but instead of that, have almost always judg'd it more prudent to prevent them, by curing the Fever, before it arriv'd at that Stage, in which they generally appear.

I don't know that the Name of Miliary Fever is at present confin'd to the Distemper above-mention'd; but, so far as I have been able to inform myself, this Name should seem to extend to all Sorts of Fevers attended with a great Number of small Eruptions, not yet distinguished by any particular Name. These, 'tis true, frequently occur in acute Diseases, if the Patient is kept very warm, and takes many Cordials; but they as often happen to those who use much Exercise in hot Weather, or who travel into hot Climates, without any Fever or Cardiacs. Hence I have been induc'd to esteem them as the pure Effects of too intense Heat, and otherwise as independent of the Fever, and as little to be regarded in the Treatment, as a long Beard, or a dirty Face, when shaving or washing have been neglected, in consequence of an acute Disorder. Of this, however, I will venture to be positive, that let the Physician but remove the Fever, and either no miliary Eruptions will be protrud'd; or if they are, they will be so perfectly inoffensive, as neither to deserve any Notice, nor any particular Treatment.

Upon the whole, I have many Reasons to suspect, that the frequent Miliary Fevers we hear of, are entirely the Children of Art; and that Nature is very little concern'd in their Generation. In order to explain how I apprehend they may be at any Time produced, give me leave for once to suppose a Case. Let the strongest Porter or Chairman that can be met with, in the most entire State of Health, be confin'd to his Bed in a very warm Room; let him take every four Hours hot Sudorifics, and let Sweats be solicited by drinking plentifully Sack or White-Wine Whey, and by all other Methods that can be contriv'd. He will soon find himself hot, restless, and uneasy; and in some Days Nature will probably attempt his Relief, by exciting a Diarrhæa. Let this be immediately

check'd, and soon after he will become delirious, and will sleep either very uneasily, or not at all. Then let a Blister be laid on his Back, and, in the Progress of his Treatment, half a Dozen more on various Parts of the Body, and let the same Medicines and Regimen be continued. He will become more hot, restless, and delirious, be excruciated with the Strangury, and very likely sweat profusely, while the Symptoms continually increase. When he has been thus manag'd a certain Number of Days, fourteen for Example, or, if these are not sufficient, twenty, 'tis a thousand to one that Miliary Eruptions will appear upon the Surface of the Skin; and then withdrawing the heating Medicine and Regimen, and giving him some Stools, 'tis possible he may recover.

The three following Cases may possibly convince those whom Facts can influence, that all the Maxims commonly receiv'd relative to miliary Fevers, are not strictly true.

The Case of Mrs. Sarah Hayes.

MR S. Sarah Hayes, Wife to Mr. Hayes, a Waiter at White's Chocolate-House, St. James's-street, aged twenty two, was, on Sunday the 1st of May, 1748, taken with a Shivering, succeeded by an excessive Heat; and on Monday the 2d, was confin'd to her Bed. Her Fever continued increasing till about the 11th of May, during all which time she had little or no sleep, and sweated profusely. At this Period miliary Eruptions began to appear on her Breast and Arms, which continued about three Days, and then disappear'd; upon which she was much worse, and began to be excessively delirious and insensible, insomuch as not to know her Husband, or any of her Friends; her Tongue was excessively dry and black, and her Urine without any Sediment, and pale. In this Condition, on Friday, May the 20th, in the Evening, I visited her; she took a Dose of Fever Powder, upon which she was sick the greatest Part of the Night, puked gently several times, and purged four or five times. The next Morning her Tongue began to be moist and red, her Urine somewhat turbid, her Pulse regular, and much less quick, and her feverish Heat was greatly diminish'd, insomuch as to be scarcely perceivable. On Sunday Morning she was much better, but her Delirium still continued, and she slept but little. On Sunday Night she took a large Dose of Musk, and towards Five in the Morning slept

Slept for some Hours, and continued sleeping at Intervals till the *Wednesday* Morning following, when she perfectly recover'd her Senses and Health, without any other Medicine, except some few gentle Purges; and during my Attendance I think she took three or four neutral Draughts.

The Case of Mr. Benjamin Freer.

ON *Monday* June 20, 1748, *Benjamin Freer*, about nineteen Years old, a Waiter now at the *Sun* Tavern in *St. Paul's Church Yard*, had been ill several Days of a Fever, and this Day miliary Eruptions began to appear on his Arms, which the next Day, *Tuesday* the 21st, disappear'd; and tho' he sweated very much, his Tongue became very dry, and he began to be delirious and convulsed, insomuch that on *Friday* the 24th, his Tongue was black, dry, crack'd and sore, and he was excessively delirious, perpetually muttering something that could not be understood; and throwing off the Bed cloths, could, with Difficulty, be kept in Bed, and was exceedingly convulsed all over. In this Condition I was call'd to him, and about Noon, *June* 24, he took one full Dose of Fever Powder, which gave him five Stools. At Night his Tongue began to be moist and red, and he spoke more intelligibly; but yet was, at Intervals, delirious. He took half a Dose more about Nine, and it was repeated about Four; but neither of these had any perceivable Operation. On *Saturday* the 25th, about Eleven in the Morning, he took another whole Dose, which gave him three Stools. At Night his Tongue was much more moist and red; he was more sensible, and his Convulsions much less. That Night he slept three Hours, and sweated very gently. On *Sunday* the 26th, by Eleven in the Morning, his Convulsions entirely ceased, his Tongue became red and moist; he was very sensible, and in every Respect so well, as to be thought out of Danger. The next Day he took a gentle Purge, which was repeated two or three Times, and perfectly recover'd.

R E M A R K S.

The Observations I would make upon the two preceding Cases are, that a Maxim generally receiv'd in Physic is false, importing, that when miliary Eruptions appear on the Skin in Fevers, and soon after recede, without any possibility of being brought out again, the Patient almost always dies delirious and convuls'd. For in these two Cases, and many more I could instance, the Patients have

have recover'd with great Ease, notwithstanding the Retrocession of the Eruptions above-mentioned. And, secondly, that as the Reproduction of these Efflorescences, were in no degree necessary to the Cure of the Fever, I should strongly suspect, that their first Appearance was of as little Use; and if of no Service here, I see no Reason to imagine they are at any time of Consequence enough to deserve a particular Treatment. Of this, however, I think myself abundantly certain, that let the Physician take Care to moderate the Fever in such a manner, that the Symptoms may not run into an Excess, and *the vital Powers*, or what is usually understood by the Word *Nature*, will so regulate the Disorder as to produce and keep them out, if it should be conducive to the Preservation of the Individual; and never expel them at all, or suffer them to recede, if they are superfluous or injurious. And with Respect to the Delirium, Convulsions, and that Train of fatal Symptoms which usually are said to ensue upon the Disappearance of miliary Eruptions, I must be so candid as to confess, that I have ascrib'd these generally to the very hot Medicines usually exhibited with a View of expelling them; for I know that in other Fevers, the same heating Medicines will produce the very same Symptoms.

The Case of Mrs. Anne Medley.

ANNE MEDLEY, a young Woman about twenty-five Years of Age, being upon a Visit to a Relation at *Dunmow* in *Essex*, forty Miles from *London*, was on *Monday, May* the 30th, about four o'Clock in the Morning, seiz'd with a violent Pain in her Right Hip, and a Fever, which increased till *Thursday* Morning, at which time her Fever was excessive, and her Pain, now spread all over her, was intollerable. On *Monday*, the Day she was taken ill, she lost ten or twelve Ounces of Blood, which was very sizely. In this Condition, however, on *Wednesday, June* the 1st, she set out for *London*, being perswaded she should have more Care taken of her at home than in a strange Place. That Night she arriv'd at *Chelmsford*, and was there told that her Disorder was the Gout, and that she must drink for her Life strong Wines, in order to keep it from her Stomach. That Night she took strong White-Wine Whey, with Hart's-horn Drops, which did her a great deal of Mischief; for next Morning she was much worse in every Respect. That Morning, *Thursday, June* the 2d, she set forward for

London.

*London, and upon the Road drank near a Bottle of White-
 Wine, the strongest that could be procured, in Pursuance
 of the Instructions she had receiv'd. As her Disorder was
 from the first a severe Inflammatory Fever, the Wine had
 the Effect which might reasonably be expected from it;
 that is, inflam'd her to an excessive Degree. She came
 home that Evening from the Inn in a Chair; but with
 the utmost Difficulty, and was very near expiring in it, in
 all Appearance. When she was undress'd, her Right Leg
 was extremely swell'd and black; and the Skin was
 crack'd, and discharg'd Ichor and Blood, and her Pain
 and Fever rag'd with the utmost Violence. In this Con-
 dition she took half a Dose of Fever Powder, which gave
 her four or five Stools, and made her puke a little, and
 rais'd a gentle Sweat. The next Morning, *June the 3d,*
 the Tumor of her Leg subsided; she was in much less Pain,
 and her Fever was much abated. On *Saturday, June the*
4th, she lost twelve Ounces of Blood, which was extremely
 sizy; and at Night the Powder was repeated, with much
 the same Effect as the first. On *Sunday, June the 5th,* she
 lost ten Ounces more of Blood, as sizy as before; and at
 Night a Blister was apply'd to her Back. *Monday, June*
the 6th, her Fever was very moderate, but her Pains con-
 tinued excessive, and she could get no Sleep. She lost ten
 Ounces of Blood, more sizy than the first. Till *Sunday*
the 12th, she took three or four times a Day, Nitre and
 other neutral Salts; and was three times purg'd with *Gla-*
uber's Salt. On that Day a great Quantity of miliary Erup-
 tions appear'd upon her Breast and Arms, but very faintly.
 The same neutral Salts and Purges were continued till
Sunday, June the 19th, and the miliary Eruptions came
 forward pretty well. The Pains still continued with Vio-
 lence; and she had never clos'd her Eyes to sleep from
 the first Seizure, that is, for twenty Days. This
 Morning her Urine, which had all the Time been high
 colour'd and crude, was as pale as Rock Water. Her
 Fever return'd with Violence, and she began to be very
 delirious. She lost immediately ten Ounces of Blood,
 which continued sizy as before, and in an Hour took a
 very large Dose of Fever Powder, which made her very sick
 all Day, and gave her eighteen Stools: After the third of
 which, her Urine became again high colour'd, and at
 Night deposited a copious Sediment. After every Stool
 she was manifestly better, insomuch, that in the Evening
 the*

the Delirium ceased, and she was perfectly in her Senses. That Night, after taking a Dose of Musk, she slept for the first time from Twelve to One, but awak'd in great Confusion and Pain: At Five in the Morning of the 20th, she fell asleep again, and slept till Seven, but awak'd in the same Confusion. At this time the miliary Eruptions were come very forward, appear'd with very small white Heads, which broke, and discharg'd a Water. From this Time she was perfectly free from her Fever, but her Pains continued, tho' less violent. She slept from time to time, but as her Sleep was very much confus'd and disturb'd, the Evening of *Tuesday, June* the 21st, she took half a Dram of Musk, and twelve Grains of Nitre. That Night she slept pretty well, and continued to sleep ever after with more Ease. From this time she was pretty free from her Fever; but when the first miliary Efflorescences went off, a second Crop appear'd, and after that a third, but with little or no Inconvenience; for she was able to sit up the greatest Part of the Day, and soon recover'd; except that for some Time she was affected with Pains in the Arms and Legs, returning upon any considerable Alteration of the Weather.

R E M A R K S

The young Woman, who is the Subject of this History, two Days before her Journey, had heated herself excessively by ironing Linnen, and been so imprudent as to go into a damp Cellar, and drink Small-beer, whilst in a violent Sweat; and the Day on which she travell'd, was excessively hot and sultry. These Circumstances, added to the preposterous Treatment of her Disorder whilst abroad, excited an Inflammation to the highest Degree imaginable; insomuch that the Heat of her Distemper, which was excessive, performed the Office of heating Medicines and Cordials, and excited miliary Eruptions. But the judicious will observe, that little Regard was paid to these Appearances, and that nothing was attempted with a View of promoting them. Instead of that, all the Evacuations, the Medicines, and Regimen, tended to cool, to check the Violence of the Inflammation, to remove the Fever, or at least to keep it within due Bounds. The Success answer'd my Expectations.

It often happens, that Persons of both Sexes, upon taking a violent Cold, are seiz'd with an utter Loss of Appetite, Dejection of Spirits, violent Coughs, Pains in the Breast, and sometimes in the Arms and Legs; and all those

Symptoms

Symptoms which usually accompany a Consumption. I give, therefore, the following Cases, as Specimens of what may be expected in such Disorders from the Use of the Powder.

The Case of Mr. Thomas Carter, at the Sun and Apple-Tree, in White-Hart Yard, Drury-Lane.

MR. Carter was, on May 3, 1748, about two o'Clock in the Afternoon, seized with a violent Shivering, which lasted about three Hours. He was put to Bed, and when the Shivering ceas'd, he became excessively hot and feverish. The next Morning his Apothecary took away about ten Ounces of Blood. From the first he was much afflicted with Pains in his Bowels; he cou'd get but very little Sleep, and was generally delirious, with very few and short Intervals. In this State he continued till the 15th of the same Month; his Medicines were warm Cordials and Diaphoretics. A Blister was apply'd to his Back, and two to his Arms; and he had several Clysters, being excessively constive during the whole Illness. About the 16th he was seiz'd with a very severe Cough, and his Legs began to swell pretty much, and pitted. On the 21st he was remov'd to *Kensington*, in a very weak Condition; the Delirium having ceas'd for a few Days. Whilst there, his Cough and Swelling of his Legs increas'd greatly, and he became daily weaker, insomuch that on *July* the 1st, he was, with much Difficulty, brought to Town, as his Family and Friends thought, to die; and that Day his Wife was told, by one concern'd in Physic, that he would sleep no more in this World.

July the 1st, about Seven in the Evening, I visited him for the first Time. I found him too weak to walk a-cross the Chamber. His Cough was so excessive, that he had scarcely slept a Moment for many Nights; and every Night he spit more than a half Pint Bason of a yellow and green viscid Matter, very frothy, and mix'd with Pus. His Pulse was scarcely perceivable: His Tongue dry and white: He was excessively thirsty and very deaf: His Urine was very red, crude, and small in Quantity; and his Legs were much swell'd. This Evening I directed an Emulsion of *Sperma Ceti*, with Opobalsam and a little Rhubarb to procure a Stool.

July

July the 2d I made him a second Visit, and found him much in the same Condition as the Day before. As I judged there was some Reason to believe the Disorder of his Lungs depended on his Fever, I gave him that Night twelve Grains of the Fever Powder. At this time he complain'd very much, as he had done some time of a Pain and great Soreness at the lower Part of his Breast, on the Right Side. July 3, in the Morning, I thought him somewhat better, for his Urine deposited a copious white Sediment, was more in Quantity, and he was much less feverish and thirsty, and better in Spirits, having got a little sleep: This Night he took fifteen Grains more of the same Medicine. July 4, his Thirst was very much abated, his Tongue moist and red, his Urine in large Quantity, and he had slept some Hours the preceding Night; and I thought him upon the whole much better. This Night a Dose of fifteen Grains of the Powder was repeated.

July 5, he had slept a good deal; his Cough, Spitting, Thirst and Deafness were much better. This Night he took fifteen Grains more.

July 6 and 7, he continued mending, and took each Night fifteen Grains of the Powder, which till this Time had no sensible Operation. But,

July 8, he took another Dose of fifteen Grains, and was restless and uneasy till two o'Clock, when he vomited twice plentifully, so as to fill a Chamber-pot half full of yellow frothy Phlegm; and immediately after he fell asleep, and continued sleeping till near Eight, without once coughing or spitting.

July 9, I found him surprizingly better, every bad Symptom being much abated. This Night a Dose of fifteen Grains was repeated: About Two in the Morning he vomited plentifully, then slept till Eight, as the preceding Night.

July 10, I found him so much recover'd, that I judg'd him out of Danger. From this Time his Cough was so little troublesome, that he could sleep eight or nine Hours without being once disturb'd. He spit but little, and that of a good Colour and Consistence. The Swelling of his Legs gradually abated, his Appetite return'd, so as to be craving, and he grew plump and strong, so as to walk in Somerset Gardens and the Park, almost every Day.

From this time he took the Powder only once in two or three Days, and on the other Evenings some gentle cathartic Pills, to give him a Motion or two the next Day.

July 29, he went to the Melon Ground, at *Mill-Bank*, walk'd for an Hour, and then walk'd home.

August 7, he walk'd to *Marybone*, thence to *Tottenham-Court*, and thence home.

August 8, he went to *Fulham* in a Coach, and walk'd all the way home.

Since that time he has been perfectly well: But least I should ascribe too much to the Powder, I must remark, that from the Time I was first consulted, I confin'd him to a very strict Regimen, and forbid all manner of Flesh, and all Sorts of fermented Liquors. His Food consisted principally of Broths, Milk, the raw White of an Egg beat up with Sugar, and other of the same kind; and he had the Liberty of drinking plentifully of the Juices of bak'd Cherries and Currants, the Fruits then in Season.

The Case of Mr. Giles Alsop, a Hatter, in White-Hart Yard, Drury-Lane.

MR. *Giles Alsop* was, about the Middle of *March*, 1749, seiz'd with a slow Fever, attended with great Lowness of Spirits and Dejection, a Cough and considerable Spitting, an utter Loss of Appetite, want of Sleep and Thrust, insomuch that he was thought to be in a Consumption. In this Situation he lost some Blood, and took every Night ten Grains of the Fever Powder, which only made him sweat very gently. He found himself much better immediately, and in a Fortnight was perfectly restor'd to his Health.

The Case of Mr. Benjamin Pinchis.

MR. *Benjamin Pinchis*, Coachman to a noble Earl, was, about the 20th of *December*, 1748, seiz'd with Pains in his Back, Sides, and Limbs, attended with a feverish Indisposition, and absolute want of Rest, together with perpetual Tremblings. On *Wednesday*, Jan. 4, 1748-9, he took half a Dose of the Powder, which gave him one Stool, and made him sweat profusely. At one in the Morning he took another, which made him vomit once, caus'd three Stools,

and made him sweat till Nine on *Thursday* Morning: By the Evening of which Day he was perfectly well.

The Case of Mrs. Kidney.

MR^S. *Clark*, now *Mrs. Kidney*, Wife to *Mr. Kidney*, of Goldsmiths-Hall, had been for upwards of two Years afflicted with a Fever on her Spirits and Nerves, as it was call'd, which reduc'd her so very low, that she was unable to see any Company, and was ready to sink down at the least Noise; every Object seem'd distorted and frightful, and so great Watchfulness attended the Disorder, that she has been often six or eight Nights successively without Sleep, tho' one hundred and twenty Drops of Liquid Laudanum were given her at a Time to procure it. Her Friends try'd all Means for her Relief that were advis'd, but without Effect; and she was suppos'd past all Hopes of Recovery. She was perswaded to take seven Grains of the Fever Powder, which made her a little sick, then occasion'd a gentle Sweat, and after that purg'd her twice; and when the Operation was over, she found herself infinitely better. However, pursuant to his Directions, she took seven Grains more of the same Powder, which had nearly the same Effect as the former; and in three or four Days she perfectly recover'd her Health.

Thus much was sent me by the Lady in Question, before I had seen her: But upon examining into the Particulars of the Case, I find something very remarkable attending it. She had been bit by a mad Dog about two Years before, and had never been perfectly well afterwards. But the next Year, nearly at the same Season in which she had receiv'd the Wound, all the Symptoms above-mention'd appear'd with great Violence. What Measures were taken, I can't learn, but in some Weeks she became much better. The second Year, at the same Season, her Disorders were again exasperated as before; and it was then she took the Fever Powder, with the Success mention'd above.

The Cases of many People occur in medicinal Writers, who after receiving a Bite from a mad Dog, have been seiz'd periodically with most of those Symptoms which precede and accompany the *Hydrophobia*. *Hildanus* gives an

an Instance of this kind in a Letter from *Rofcius*. The Lady who is the Subject of his Observation, as I remember, had returns of her Disorder every seven Years at first, and afterwards more frequently. We read of something of the like kind in the *Philosophical Transactions*, that happened to two Boys in *Ireland*. And I have been told by a Gentleman of Veracity, of a Case where the Distemper appeared periodically in a Boy who was Whipper in to a Pack of Fox Hounds in the North of *England*. I don't relate this by way of recommending this Medicine in that Species of Madness excited by the Bite of a mad Dog, because I have no farther Experience of its Efficacy. And as Quick-silver will both prevent and cure it, it would be trifling as well as inhuman to neglect a certain Remedy, for the sake of an Experiment.

The Case of Mary Smith, of Babraham, near Hogmagog, a Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Godolphin.

ON *Wednesday* the 4th of *December*, 1748, she was seiz'd with a violent Fever and sore Throat, which continued to grow worse without any Intermission, till *Sunday* the 18th, when she was blooded, and a Blister was laid to her Back; the Fever still heighten'd, and she grew delirious: On *Monday* Morning she was seiz'd with convulsive Twitchings, the Fever burning hot, and her Speech alter'd; so as at times not to be understood. At Ten that Morning Mr. *Anthony Froling*, a Servant of Lord *Godolphin's* gave her fifteen Grains of the Fever Powder. In half an Hour after she was in a profuse Sweat, which continued about an Hour. She had one small Puke, and in the Afternoon two Stools. At Night the Fever abated, and she got some Sleep; (of which she had not had a Wink before from her being first taken ill) the Fever continued to abate all *Tuesday*, and on *Wednesday* she took fifteen Grains more of the Powder, which had no visible Operation, but she still continued to mend, and the Fever abated, tho' it was not quite gone off; the Complaint in her Throat still continued; and on *Friday* the 23d she took the like Dose of Powder, which only sweated her for near three Hours. On this the Fever went off, and the sore Throat in a manner was quite well.

The Case of Mrs. Brown.

MR S. *Brown*, Wife of Mr. *Brown*, Butcher, in *Charles Court, Hungerford-Market*, was in the latter End of last *May* seized with a violent Fever, attended with a severe Cough, Pain in the Head, and Thirst. She took one of the Fever Powders, which made her sweat very plentifully, and gave her great Relief. She took two more of the same Powders, at a Day's interval from each other, which perfectly restored her to her Health, of which she now enjoys the Continuance.

The Case of Mr. William Whitwick.

ON *Thursday, December* the 17th, 1748, *William Whitwick*, Coachman at that Time to the Honourable Mr. *Ashe*, of *George-street, Hanover-Square*, was seized with a severe Fever, attended with a violent Cough, Pains all over, and want of Rest. On *Friday* the 18th, he lost ten Ounces of Blood, and that Night took a Dose of Fever Powder, which made him sweat very much that Night, *Saturday* the 19th, and *Sunday* the 20th. On *Monday* the 21st, in the Morning, he took another Powder, which made him sweat all that Day, *Tuesday* the 22d, and the succeeding Night; upon which he found himself very much relieved. On *Thursday* he came down Stairs, and on *Friday* was so perfectly recover'd as to go abroad.

The Case of Gilbert Douglass Esq;

IN the middle of *May* 1747, I was commanded by the Right Honourable the Countess of *Anglesea* to attend *Gilbert Douglass Esq;* a Gentleman very well known in both Houses of Parliament, who then lodged at the Ordinance Coffee House, near the Court of Request. I don't recollect precisely the Day of the Month on which I first visited him, but I remember it was on a *Sunday*. I found he had been some Days before seized with a severe Fever attended with the most excruciating Pains in his Side, which still continued with great Violence; and I was informed he became delirious in a few Hours after the Commencement of the Disorder. Besides this, he had never slept a Moment, and the Medicines he had taken were not attended with any good Effect. His Pulse was at this Time excessively quick and hard, his Urine of a very high

high Colour ; his Tongue was dry and discoloured, and he had a most tormenting Cough. Notwithstanding these unpromising Circumstances, I ventur'd to give Lady *Anglesea* Encouragement to hope, that he might be recovered sufficiently before *Wednesday*, to transact some Business of very great Consequence he was engaged in. I attempted to relieve him by first directing ten Ounces of Blood to be taken from his Arm ; and soon after this I gave him thirty Grains of the Fever-Powder, which in a quarter of an Hour made him very sick ; in about two Hours it excited a copious Sweat, that continued fourteen Hours ; and when this was ended, he had three purging Stools. During a considerable Part of this Time, he slept very quietly ; and when I visited him on *Monday* Morning, he told me he perceived himself much better. His Pulse was greatly mended, his Urine deposited a copious Sediment ; his Tongue was moist, but somewhat white ; and his Pain and Cough were inconsiderable. However, I gave him another Dose, which operated much in the same Manner as the preceding ; and in consequence of this, he was so well by *Tuesday* at four o'Clock, as to get up and write for several Hours, and to settle some Proceedings in a Cause of great Moment. I don't exactly recollect the Day he went abroad, but that Week he was seen by many of the Members of both Houses, in the Court of Requests, and Rooms adjacent.

The Case of Mrs. Margaret Mincing.

MRS. Margaret Mincing, then Servant to the Honourable Mr. Drax, in *Pall-Mall*, was on *Monday, March* the 9th, 1748, extremely ill of a Fever. She was very hot and thirsty, had not slept for three Days and Nights, was very costive, had violent Pains in her Head and all over her, and her Face, Arms, and Legs were very much convulsed. That Night, about Eleven, she took a Powder, which in about an Hour made her a little sick, but without vomiting. About the same Time a Blister was apply'd to her Back, and stimulating Cataplasms to her Feet. She sweated all that Night plentifully, and the next Morning, about Seven, took another Powder, in consequence of which she sweated all that Day, and by ten o'Clock in the Morning all her Pains and Convulsions ceased, and the Fever seem'd entirely cured. On *Friday* Morning,

Morning, *March 11*, the Convulsive Motions return'd together with the Pains in her Head, but without any Feverish Heat. About eight in the Morning she took another Powder, which rais'd a gentle Sweat; and at Eleven the Convulsions and Pains entirely ceas'd. She then took a very gentle Purge, which operated several times. She had no return of her Pains, Convulsions, nor Fever, but recover'd perfectly from her Indisposition.

Very soon after this, I had Intelligence, that a violent epidemical Fever rag'd in *Dorsetshire*, of which scarcely one in fifteen, of those that were seiz'd with it, recover'd. And upon this, I requested of Mr. *Drax*, who from the preceding Case had contracted a favourable Opinion of the Medicine, to send a Quantity of it to his Steward in that County; with proper Directions, and Orders to distribute it in the Manner he thought most proper for the Welfare of his Neighbours. And I am perswaded, that the same Spirit of Humanity which prevail'd upon him to grant my Petition, has given him sufficient Reason, not to regret his Compliance. For his Steward sends me the following Account.

To Dr. James

S I R,

Charborough, 15th July 1749.

I Receiv'd yours, but the hurry of Business I am engag'd in, with the Distance of time since the Fever rag'd here, wou'd not permit me to collect the following Cases (with that Exactness I have aim'd at) sooner, and indeed I am still afraid that for want of Attendance on the several sick Persons and Knowledge in the Physical way, that several Symptoms have escap'd my Notice.

The Fever that rag'd here from the beginning of *March* to the latter end of *May*, 1748, was generally fatal, not above one in ten got over it. Their first complaint was a Chilliness and Pain in all their Limbs, which soon settled in the Throat, Breast or Side, but generally in the latter, and in a few Hours after they were taken they were so dispirited and extreemly Ill, that one wou'd have thought them just expiring; and indeed a great many did at the end of three Days; and the generality at the end of five Days. I observ'd that when this Fever was most fatal it was attended with a Purgings.

The reason why no more of your Powders were taken is this; the Fever had made great Progress before they came here; and after I had receiv'd them, it requir'd some time and difficulty to perswade the Country-people to take them, who by their natural Dislike to Medicine, and the Prejudice they entertain'd of the Powders being Mercury, or something of a poisonous Nature, they chose rather to die than to lay violent Hands on themselves; whether these weak Notions were nurs'd by the Physicians and Apothecaries here I am not certain; but I have some reason to think they were, because I have heard some of them in public Company endeavour to discredit the Powders, by calling them a quack Composition and the like; this, tho' easily seen thro' by People of small Penetration, yet with the Multitude it had some Weight; but at last Experience convinc'd them that the Powders were found more efficacious than Bleeding and Blistering, the Method pursu'd by the Physicians and Apothecaries.

The Case of the first Person who took your Powders here, viz. *Henry Hain of Lytchet near Pool*, in the County of *Dorset*, was taken in *March 1748*, with a cold shivering, and a great Pain in his Limbs, which soon brought on a violent Fever, and in two or three Days he was thought very dangerously Ill; being inform'd of his Condition, I sent him a Dose of your Powders with proper Directions, which I copy'd out of your Dissertation on Fevers; the Powders sweated him very much, and his Pains and Fever abated; but the Nurse imprudently gave him a Clyster before the Operation of the Powder was over, and he thereby took fresh Cold, which brought on the Fever more violent then ever; I sent him another Dose which operated as before, and probably wou'd have immediately cur'd him, had he been prevented from going down Stairs too soon, which laid him up again for some Days, however he got over it, and has continu'd well ever since.

Mr. George Goodwin, of *Morden near Wareham*, Carpenter, was taken in *March 1748*, with a Chilliness, and a great Pain in his Limbs, which was soon followed with a violent Fever, and a great Oppression at his Breast, and a Pain in his Side; after he had been blooded four or five times without relief, I sent him a Dose of your Powders, which sweated him very much, and in five or six Hours after he had taken it, he found himself quite easy, and

the

the Fever perfectly gone, and has remain'd well to this Day.

William Isaac of *Morden*, was taken about the same time with the like Complaints ; after he had been twice blooded I gave him a Dose of your Powder, which sweat-ed him very much, and in a few Hours his Fever left him, and he has continu'd well to this Day.

Elizabeth Gawler, of *Morden*, was likewise taken with a violent Fever, and without bleeding or using any other means but taking one Dose of your Powders (which sweat-ed her very much) the Fever left her in four Hours after she took it, and return'd no more.

Daniel Travers, of *Morden*, was in *April* 1748, seiz'd with a violent Fever, and a Pain in his Breast and Side, but by taking one Dose of your Fever Powder, the Fever left him, and he has remain'd well to this Day.

Mr. Thomas Oliver of *Spetisbury*, near *Blandford*, aged upwards of sixty Years, was, in *June* 1748, taken with a violent pleuritic Fever ; after he had been blooded and try'd several Medicines in vain, he was advis'd to send for a Dose of your Fever Powder, which sweat-ed him very much, and by taking the second Dose his Fever quite left him, and he remains well to this Day.

Henry Tobit, *John Gallop*, *Thomas Stickland*, *Henry Fry*, and *Frances Barnes*, were all seiz'd with violent Fevers about the same time, and applied to me for your Powders, which operated as before by sweating, and I believe their cure was principally owing to your Powders.

I am inform'd, that several Persons at a farther Distance in this Neighbourhood have taken them with the like Success ; and the only times they have fail'd within my Knowledge were on the following Persons, *viz.* *Thomas Bozant*, *Roger Baker*, *Mary Sellar*, and *Jane Pottar*, who all died ; but I find by a nice Enquiry, that the Powders were imprudently administred, or not given till the Person was actually departing.

S I R, I am,

Your most humble Servant,

Humphry Giles.

HAVING frequently been ask'd what Effect this Medicine has in the Small-Pox, I shall take this Opportunity of delivering

delivering my Sentiments, and relating honestly what Experience has taught me. First, then, as the Danger of the Small Pox is always *cæteris paribus*, in Proportion to the Heat, Fever, and Inflammation, preceding the Eruption, I should be inclin'd to believe, that the Services to be expected from this Medicine, in lessening the Danger of the subsequent Distemper, would be exactly proportional, to the Effect it had, in diminishing that Heat, Fever, and Inflammation. The very little Experience I have had of this Powder in the Small Pox, will not permit me to determine its Efficacy therein. But some pretty extraordinary Cases have occur'd, wherein it has been exhibited, without any view to the last mention'd Distemper, and where it has succeeded, beyond my warmest Expectations.

About three or four Years ago, I attended a Servant of an eminent Apothecary in Town, who was thought to be dangerously ill of a Fever. He took either two or three Doses of the Powder; after the last Dose he slept for six or seven Hours, and when he awoke, the Small Pox appear'd on his Face, and all over him, in a very particular Manner, for the Pustules were as large and seem'd to be advanc'd as much as they usually are, the second or third Day after the Eruption. From this time the Distemper proceeded with great Lenity, and he had not the least Complaint afterwards, except that he was very hungry all the time.

About nine Months ago, one *Eleanor Bird*, a Woman who lives at a Distiller's in *Rose-Street, Covent-Garden*, apply'd to me for some Powders, for her Son, a Child of nine Years old, who, as she said was very ill of a Fever, attended with excessive Pains in his Head, and a *Delirium*. At Noon he took a very small Dose of the Powder, another at four o'Clock, and a third at eight, which made him sweat moderately, and sleep. By the next Morning, the Small Pox appear'd, he was very full, but from this time was remarkably well, and went thro' the Distemper without any Complaint whatever.

About four Months ago, a young Fellow, Servant to a Person of high Rank, was suppos'd to be ill of a Fever, upon which he took a full Dose of the Fever Powder. It operated pretty much. And in a few Hours, the Small Pox appear'd. He was pretty full, but went thro' the
Distemper

Distemper remarkably well, having no Complaint all the time of any kind.

September 24, 1749, about Nine in the Evening, I was call'd to *Lemuel Church*, a Man of about twenty five Years of Age, at Mr. *Carters*, the *Sun* and *Apple-Tree*, in *White Hart Yard*, *Drury-Lane*. I found him excessively hot, restless, and somewhat delirious, and was told it was thought he had the Small Pox two Years before. That Night he lost ten Ounces of Blood, and had a Clyster. About twelve at Night he took ten Grains of the Powder, and at eight in the Morning ten more, which excited a gentle Sweat. At one on *Monday* he took a whole Dose of twenty Grains, which purg'd him pretty much, after which he slept five Hours. On *Tuesday* Morning the Small Pox appear'd, and seem'd pretty much advanc'd, as I was inform'd, for I did not see him the second Time till *Friday* the 29th, and then I found him perfectly easy, and without any sort of Complaint, tho' pretty full. And in a few Days, he perfectly recover'd.

It would swell this Treatise much beyond the Bounds I propos'd, was I to give the History of every Case I could recollect, much more was I to particularise every one I have treated. Amongst the last, 'tis impossible that many should not be forgot, as I was not careful enough to keep a regular Journal from the beginning; for I did not of a long Time suspect that this Medicine would ever become of so great Consequence as I have since had Reason to apprehend. This Circumstance also prevents me from being able to determine precisely the Number of Patients that have taken it; but I can safely affirm, that they amount to more Hundreds than I dare insinuate, for fear of being suspected of Exaggeration. Those, however, that know I have for the last seven Years industriously searched after Patients in low Life, labouring under Fevers, and that at no small Expence, would have little Reason to entertain such a Suspicion.

Here I may reasonably be asked, how many have dyed who have taken this Medicine in acute Distempers? For in order to establish the true Efficacy of a Remedy, or Method of Cure, 'tis of little less Importance to specify the Miscarriages, than the Success. As it is, therefore,
neither

neither honourable nor just to conceal the former, I shall fairly confess that it has failed me in some few Instances. But among these, some drank Gin to excess after taking it; others had previously destroyed their Constitutions by the same fashionable Poison; and in others, the Distemper had made too great a Progress to permit of flattering myself with Success. So that, where I had the entire Conduct of the Case, I don't recollect that it has disappointed me in more than two or three fair Tryals. But I am obliged to own, that as I esteemed Life too sacred to be hazarded for the sake of an Experiment, I have never neglected to call in all other medicinal Aids to my Assistance, when I thought the Case required them, and believed that they would be of Service. And how much may be ascribed to these, I must submit to the Judgment which may be formed by others, from some of the Histories of Cases before related.

It has been mention'd as an Objection to the universal Use of the Fever Powders, that as Fevers arise from various and even contrary Causes, and differ essentially from each other, 'tis impossible that any one Medicine can be adapted to every Species, in such a Manner as to perform a Cure. It cannot be deny'd, that Fevers are excited by different Causes, and that Climates, Seasons, Ages, Constitutions, and many other Circumstances, cause a Variation in their Symptoms, and Appearances. Yet it is equally certain, that every one from the Plague to an *Ephmera*, or Fever which terminates spontaneously in a single Day, agree with Respect to a Quickness of the Pulse, the Consequence of an accelerated Circulation of the Blood. This, or its immediate Cause, whatever that be, should seem to be the very Essence of a Fever; and whatever is capable of removing the latter, without any ill Consequences, absolutely puts a stop to the First, and prevents all the Symptoms derivable from that Source, or in other Words, cures the Fever. But from Reasoning upon Physical Subjects, an Appeal lies to Experience in the *dernier Recort*, and this has decided in Favour of my Argument. For no sort of Epidemic Fever has appear'd in our Climate for the last ten Years, in which this Medicine has not been effectual, almost as often as it has been us'd. The World always assumes a Right of censuring or condemning the Conduct of Individuals, generally without being acquainted with the Motives thereof, and often capri-

capriciously: I have, therefore, the less Reason to be offended, that the Rectitude of mine should be called in question. But that I may have a Chance for a fair Trial, I think myself obliged to account for it before the Tribunal of the Public, to the Determination of which I readily submit.

The principal Objections, and indeed all worth Notice, which have been made against my Conduct with respect to this Medicine, are altogether personal, and relate more to the Author than to the thing itself. They consist of two Charges; first, that I have kept this a Secret, in prejudice to the World, provided it is as valuable as I have represented it. And, secondly, that I have secured my Property in it by a Patent, which is construed downright Quackery.

As to the first, I might plead in Excuse, the Example of almost all the eminent Physicians among the Moderns, who have had their Nostrums, and whose Secrets after their Deaths, have been the Subjects of a thousand Volumes. *Stahl* and *Hoffman*, both Professors of Physic at *Hall*, and both justly celebrated for their medicinal Abilities, without Scruple confined many Medicines to their own private Practice, and dy'd without discovering them to the World. Nor has this been always esteem'd a Reproach to the Physicians of our own Country, for many now alive have their Secrets, and the late *Dr. Burton* had a hundred. But as Precedents, provided they are bad, are not of sufficient Authority to justify Imitation, I must confess I should have had very little regard to these, if better Reasons had not determin'd me to act as I have done, and in a manner directly contrary to my original Intentions, and my present Inclinations. I am firmly of Opinion, that real *Policy* is never inconsistent with Truth, however the Word may have been misus'd to signify *the Art of deceiving with Dexterity*. I shall, therefore, wave whatever Artifices I might employ by way of Palliation or Disguise, and represent the real Motives of my Conduct without reserve, and with that Sincerity, which I flatter myself will stand the Test of the strictest Scrutiny.

Every one may readily imagine, that I would be very cautious of divulging a Medicine of such vast Importance, till I had brought it to a certain Degree of Perfection, and

and made myself sure of its real Efficacy, by a sufficient Number of Cases ; because, if it fail'd of Success, it would subject me to infinite Reproach. This was not to be done so expeditiously as I could have wished, and it required much Time, and more Trouble, to procure me the Satisfaction I desired. Mean time I was ignorant enough to expect, that every one concern'd in any Branch of Physic, would lend me their Assistance, and applaud my Intentions ; not considering, that Self-love would bias the Mercenary and Disingenuous to the Side of Interest ; and that a Miliary or a Nervous Fever, of twenty Days continuance, was attended with greater Emoluments, than one terminated in two or three. But whatever might be the Cause, I had soon an Opportunity of discovering my Error ; for many Retailers of Medicines commenced my avowed Enemies, without the least Pretence to any Provocation ; whilst others, with the Countenance of Friendship, pointed a Dagger to my Breast. When, therefore, I considered what Influence the Interests or Inclinations of the Multitude, or both, might have to my Prejudice, I judged it imprudent to put it in the Power of any one to disguise, misrepresent, deny, or forge Facts : all which might have happened, if I had discovered the Secret, and suffered the Medicine to be publicly used ; and thus a Remedy of such great Consequence, might have been deny'd a fair Tryal, and absolutely lost to the World. And this was a principal Motive to my concealing it, till a proper Opportunity offer'd of making it publick to greater Advantage. Tho' I must confess that some other Considerations were not without their Weight ; for when I found myself considerable enough to have a Combination form'd against me ; I thought it Time to consult my own Interest, and have some Regard to my private Fortune. Upon this Occasion I cannot forbear complaining of the Conduct of some Apothecaries, whose Names I shall take the Liberty of mentioning upon some future Occasion. I say some, because I would not include all under one common Censure ; for I am acquainted with many, whose Probity, I am certain, would be a sufficient Security, against a mean, mercenary, or enavish Action. But I am abundantly sensible there are others of an opposite Character ; and it seems I have had the unmerited Honour of falling under the Displeasure of some of these, many of whom I have never either seen,

or convers'd with. But such I can readily forgive, because I am sensible their ill Will, cannot proceed from Malice to me, so much as from Love to themselves. And I flatter myself, that the reasonable Part of Mankind, will as easily pardon me, if in the Discharge of my Duty, I have accidentally disoblig'd some of the most flagitious of the Profession, whose Friendships I should esteem as the highest Reproach. *Æsculapius*, we are told, was struck with Thunder by *Jupiter*, on a Representation from *Pluto*, that he not only hinder'd People from dying, but also rais'd them from the Dead. Was the same *Æsculapius* restor'd to the World, with all his medicinal Abilities, and invested with all the Powers of his Father *Apollo*, no doubt some would be found among the *Apothecaries*, the modern *Plutos* in Physic, who would even wrest the Thunder out of the Hands of *Jupiter*, to blast the Man, who durst attempt to act in Opposition to their Interests.

With respect to the second Charge against me, I am inform'd, that the Power of granting Patents is a Prerogative of the Crown, and that many Acts of Parliament have been made to restrain and regulate them. Hence 'tis plain, that the Legislature did not consider these as Encouragements to Frauds and Abuse, but rather as Incitements to Industry, and Rewards to those who discover any thing for the public Emolument. If, therefore, Quacks and Impostors have sometimes impos'd on the Sovereign by false Pretences, so far as to procure a Sanction to their pretended Remedies, of no Use to any one but the Proprietor, I submit it to the judicious and impartial, whether this ought to deter me from laying hold of the only Means the Laws of my Country have put into my Hands, of indemnifying myself for all the Trouble and Expence I have been at, and the Injuries I have sustain'd by the public and private Reproaches of those who esteem'd it their Interest to destroy me.

However, in order to remove all Grounds of Cavil, which may arise from Prejudice, Mistakes, or Malice, I shall for the future be less tenacious of the Secret, as the Reasons for my Caution in some Measure cease to subsist. I shall, therefore, no more scruple to discover it to those who have any Right to expect this from me, I mean those Physicians, whose Honour and Integrity I think a sufficient Security against an Abuse of my Confidence.

After having ingenuously avowed my private Interest to have been one Motive to my Actions with respect to this Medicine, I am asham'd to mention the public Utility as another, because this is the thread-bare Pretence made Use of for Time immemorial, by the artful and designing in all Stations, to sooth the World into their Interests, tho' nothing less than the Good of Mankind is intended. But there are some particular Advantages which may arise from the common Use of this Medicine, so obvious and undeniable, that I can't forbear taking Notice of them.

People of Rank and Affluence, are never unprovided with all possible means of Consolation, under the Calamity of Sickness. It, however, too frequently happens, that Persons of the first Distinction are suddenly carry'd off by Fevers, or at least purchase their Lives, at the Expence of infinite Tortures, and a tedious Confinement. Now as one great end propos'd by the Publication of this Medicine, is to establish a Method of curing all sorts of acute and inflammatory Fevers, in less time, and with as much Certainty as the Bark cures Intermittents, when the whole World is convinc'd that this is possible, it can't be doubted but that for the future, People in the highest Stations will take such Measures as Self-preservation shall dictate, and save those Talents and Virtues, for the Good of the Public, and their own Families, which might otherwise be irretrievably lost.

I have too frequently been a melancholy Observer of the Misery those Servants of the lower Class, and of both Sexes, are reduc'd to, who in consequence of an acute Disorder, are unmercifully abandon'd by their Masters, and turn'd out to shift for themselves. They are happy if they can procure a dirty, cold Garret, with suitable Necessaries and Attendance. And if, after being depriv'd of all the ready Cash their preceding Industry has furnish'd them with, and pawning their little Stock of Cloaths, their last Resource, they can escape with Life and Rags, scarcely any thing remains for the Women but the Brothels, and for the Men but the High-way; and in Confirmation of this, I dare say the Turnkeys of Newgate, and the Panders about Town, can give Variety of Instances. For my own part, I shall indulge myself in a Pleasure much superior to that arising from Vanity,

if I am instrumental in averting such Distress from these miserable Objects of Compassion ; whilst I have no body to censure or blame me unless the Bawds, the Hangman, and perhaps some mercenary Venders of Medicines.

Private Families, also, frequently afford no less deplorable Scenes, than those I have just represented ; for where the daily Subsistence of one depends upon the Labour and Industry of the Master, an Interruption of but a few Weeks by an acute Distemper, and the consequent Expences, make a prodigious Chasm in his Finances, of ten to his utter Destruction. Insomuch, that if he survives, 'tis not unusual for him to be drag'd to the *Mar-shalsea*, or the *Compter*, before he is well able to resume his Employment. To Misfortunes of this kind, the lower Class of Tradesmen, Manufacturers, and labouring People, are particularly liable. And it will give me no small Satisfaction, if I should contribute to prevent these Calamities, by pointing out to them a Method of retrieving their Health in a few Days, and at a trifling Expence.

In the Country Villages, many labouring People, disabled by Sickness from their daily Employment, languish and perish by Fevers without any manner of Assistance, whilst their Neighbours, who are blessed with Leisure, Affluence, and Dignity, would not think it any Diminution of their Characters to attend to the Necessities of the Indigent, and alleviate the Miseries of the Diseased. And was the Warmth of their Benevolence excited by a Prospect of Success, no doubt their Charities would exert a more beneficial and extensive Influence, for the Relief of the wretched and afflicted. Those, therefore, of such Disposition will be enabled by the Distribution of this Medicine, to purchase a Satisfaction, of which the Proud, the Thoughtless, and the Cruel, can form no Idea.

Those who make Voyages by Sea, and those who travel by Land, either on account of Commerce, War, or any other Business, will find their particular Accounts in being provided with this Medicine, as it will be some Security for their Lives, under those unavoidable Accidents, which daily happen, in warm Climates especially, where proper Assistance is not always to be procured. And I hope I may without Arrogance esteem myself a Benefactor to Society, if I am an Instrument of preserving
many

many in the Army and Navy, for the Services of their King and Country, of which they would otherwise be deprived.

Cases often occur in Practice, where on account of particular Circumstances, it is hazardous to attempt those Evacuations, and other Means of Relief, which would otherwise be proper and necessary; as in the acute Distempers of Women with Child, in Childbed, or in other Situations equally perplexing. On these Occasions, so far as I have been able to learn by Experience, this Medicine may be exhibited with Safety, and very good Effects, provided the Cure is at first attempted by small Doses, six or seven Grains, for Example, and these are repeated, and increased prudently, till the End is answered, that is, till the Fever ceases.

Every one who has either had, or observ'd a Fever, must be sensible that it generally commences with a Cold, and that most Colds are attended with some feverish Symptoms. These I will venture to affirm, are almost always removed, and those prevented, by one or two Doses of this Medicine, taken in the Infancy of the Disease, with or without previous Bleeding, as the Exigencies of the Case may require it.

We often meet with Patients affected with a universal Languor or Dejectedness, complaining of an utter Loss of Appetite, and Pains in the Stomach, the Head, or the Limbs at Intervals, whilst their Urine is sometimes pale, and at others deposite a Sediment. In such Cases, I always suspect a latent Fever to be the Cause of these Complaints; and accordingly have often remov'd them, by the prudent Use of this Medicine. But here more Repetitions are necessary, than where the Fever rises to a higher Pitch, and is more acute.

As I would be extremely cautious of leading any one into Error, in an Affair of so much Importance, as is that of Life, I must remark, that when violent Inflammations of the vital Parts threaten immediate Destruction, I should think it imprudent to neglect repeated Bleeding, Purges, Clysters, and all other Assurances which the Art of Medicine can afford; tho' I am very certain, that this Medicine will contract the Fatigue, diminish the Danger, and afford the Patient a much fairer Chance for his Life.

Fever in Children are excited by various Causes, all of which,

which, Teeth for Example, it is not possible to remove immediately by Medicine; but whatever be the Source, the Effects may be always moderated, or absolutely taken away, by proper Doses of the Powder, prudently repeated. Three or four Grains may be given with Safety to a very young Child; and the second Dose should be augmented, if the first has no sensible Operation; and the same Caution should be observ'd with respect to the third, if that should be found necessary.

Tho' the Method of exhibiting this Medicine may be collected from the preceding Histories of Cases, yet I think myself obliged to be more particular with respect to the Doses, the manner of giving it, and the Management of the Patient under its Operation. As to the first, twenty Grains is a moderate Dose for an Adult, tho' I have sometimes given thirty, or more, sometimes only seven; according to the Condition and Situation of the Patient. The Form may be either a small Bolus, made up with almost any Syrup or Conserve, or a Powder, which may be taken in almost any Vehicle.

If the Patient is of a strong Constitution, and full of Blood, it is prudent to take away Ten or Twelve Ounces, or more; or if costive, to give a common purgative Clyster. Though these are not always absolutely necessary. Then let him take the Medicine, being first put to Bed, and let him be kept warm during the Operation.

It may perhaps excite a Sickness or slight Vomiting; in which Case it is not necessary to drink plentifully, as in taking a common Vomit. It is sufficient to drink a Cup of Gruel, or Barley-Water now and then, as the Patient's Inclination directs him. It sometimes excites a Sweat, which is to be gently promoted by drinking thin Liquors, such as Gruel, Barley-Water, or any other diluting Fluid, avoiding every thing strong or hot. And as it sometimes happens that the Powder purges at the same Time that it excites a copious Sweat, it would be prudent to make use of a Bed-pan, in order to avoid rising, and thereby checking the Sweat, and taking fresh Cold.

In Case the Head is very much affected, and the Patient is light-headed, insensible or convulsed, it will be proper to apply the Cataplasms of Mustard-Seed, &c. mentioned above, which must be renewed every six or eight Hours.

In case of Costiveness, notwithstanding the Use of the Powder, it is proper to give a Clyster betwixt each Dose of the Powder, if more than one is necessary.

If it excites a Sickness, so as to be very troublesome, or continue long, which very seldom happens, let the Patient drink very plentifully of a Chicken Water made thus: Take a Chicken just killed, strip it of the Feathers, together with the Skin, cut it down the Back, take out the Guts without washing it, and boil it for eight Minutes only, in seven or eight Quarts of Water; then pour off the Water for Use.

One Dose of the Powder is generally sufficient for a Cure; but if not, the second Dose is to be taken some few Hours after the Operation of the first is perfectly finished, in the manner directed for the first. If a third Dose is necessary, it must be taken with the same Cautions as the Second; and a Fourth, which is very seldom required, in the same manner as the Third.

Sometimes it has no sensible Operation, and then a second Dose must be taken Six Hours after the First, and a Third Six Hours after the Second, and a Fourth in the same manner, if necessary.

In very strong Constitutions, when the first Dose has had no sensible Operation, and the Case is dangerous, the second may be increased to two Scruples or more.

But it sometimes happens, that after a severe Fever is subdued, the Patient will be low-spirited and dejected, and labour under a kind of Languor for some few Days. In such Cases, I do not think it at all necessary to repeat this Medicine, or give any other whatever. But if the Heat is moderate, the Tongue much cleared, the Pulse regular, and not too quick; if the Urine deposits an equal Sediment, and the Patient begins to sleep, I esteem nothing but a little Care requir'd for his absolute Recovery; unless in case of Costiveness, when it may be prudent to give a Stool or two by a small Quantity of *Glauber's Salt*, or *Manna*, or any other gentle Cathartic.

Whoever pursues these Directions with the necessary Punctuality, will generally find the Fever either totally cease, or at least so far subdued, as to be no longer dangerous, and very little troublesome; and by these Means that inexpressible Anxiety and Pain, which every one feels under the ordinary Treatment of Fevers, will be avoided.

If it should be said, that I have taken an uncommon Method of propagating the Reputation of this Medicine, and recommending it to the World, I may be allowed to observe, that it is upon a very uncommon Occasion. For Physicians in all Ages, and of all Sects, who have prefer'd their Duty to the Public, before their own private Interests, have earnestly wish'd and search'd for a Medicine, which was capable of checking immediately the Exorbitance of a Fever. And if this should prove the thing so much desir'd, I shall have the Satisfaction of leaving the Medicinal Art more perfect than I found it; and of imparting to the World, a Secret infinitely more precious than that of the Philosopher's Stone, or the Longitude.

APPENDIX.

As some of the following Cases were omitted by Mistake, and others came to my Knowledge, whilst the last half Sheet of this Pamphlet was Composing, I have added them in this Place, as an Additional Evidence of what I have asserted.

The Case of Mr. Horrobin.

MR. Horrobin, Keeper of the Poultry Compter, a Person very much afflicted with the Gout, was, in June 1748, seiz'd with gouty Pains, which were very acute, and at the same time with a very violent Fever, in Consequence of which, during the Night especially, his Head was so disorder'd, that he was very little sensible. I was call'd in pretty early, at a time when it was not easy to determine, whether the Gout, or the Fever deserv'd the most Consideration. After loosing ten Ounces of Blood, he took three half Doses of the Fever Powder, which entirely took off the Fever, and restor'd him so much to his Health, that in a very few Days he was able to go abroad and pursue his Business, the Pains vanishing together with the Fever.

About five Months afterwards he contracted a violent Cold,

Cold, which excited a Pleurisy, attended with a severe Fever. He was again blooded, and took a few Doses of the same Powder, which effectually reliev'd him, insomuch that he has ever since enjoy'd a perfect state of Health, and been very little, if at all, afflicted with his Gout.

Mr. Morfe's Case.

MR. William Morfe, a Tobacconist, and Snuff-maker, at the Dove, in the Strand, opposite to St Clements Church Yard, was in the Middle of July last, seiz'd with an excessive Pain in his Head and Back, together with a very troublesome Stitch in his Side, and a continual Drowsiness, that was almost Lethargic. These continu'd two Days, and on the third, a violent Fever came on. He lost some Blood, but without any considerable Relief. Some Hours after he took a full Dose of the Fever Powder, which in a very little time made him puke gently, gave him a few Stools, and excited a profuse Sweat. In two Hours after taking it, he was perfectly free from his Fever, Pains, and Drowsiness, recover'd his Strength in a very few Days, and remains perfectly well to this Hour.

Miss Sawyer's Case.

ELizabeth Sawyer, Daughter to Joseph Sawyer of New-street, Fetter-Lane, was on September 18, 1749, cured of a dangerous Fever in one Night, by a single Dose of this Powder.

MR. John Bolton, of Tash Street, near Grays-Inn Lane, No. 26, a Watch maker, was in April 1748, cur'd of a violent Fever, by one Dose of the Fever Powder. And Mrs. Elizabeth Bolton his Wife, then about two Months gone with Child, and in a very dangerous Condition, was the May following, effectually cur'd of a very violent Fever, by one Dose of the same Medicine.

The three Persons last mention'd, I am an absolute Stranger to, having never seen either of them during their Illness, or since.

MR S. Dickins of Enfield, a Lady of Fortune, and one whose Character puts her Veracity out of Dispute, did me the Favour to send me the 11th of November Instant, her own Case, that of her Daughter, and those of four of her Neighbours, who were, I presume, oblig'd to her for the Medicine.

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The Case of Mrs. Dickens.

MR S. *Dickins* was, about the middle of *March* 1749, seiz'd with a Fever, of that kind which is call'd Nervous, it continu'd for near two Months; but on or about the 14th of *May* following, she took one Dose of the Fever Powder, which made her puke, and excited a Sweat. The next Day she was perfectly well, and has continu'd so ever since.

The Case of Miss Dickins.

MIS S *Dickins*, was about the same Time ill of a violent Cold, attended with a Fever. She took half a Dose of the Powder, by which she was perfectly cur'd, and has remain'd well ever since.

The Case of John Catanach.

JOH N *Catanach*, of *Enfield*, had a slow Fever upon him from *March* 26, 1749, to *April* 23 following, at which time it became very violent. He then took one Dose of the Fever Powder, which remov'd his Fever, and he recover'd perfectly, without any farther Assistance.

At the same time his Son, about thirteen Years old, had a violent acute Fever. He took half a Dose of the Powder, and the Fever entirely left him.

The Case of Alexander Young.

ALEXANDER *Young*, of *Enfield*, Gardener, thirty one Years of Age, was on the 30th Day of *September*, 1749, suddenly seiz'd with a Sicknefs at his Stomach, which was succeeded by a Vomiting and Purging, attended with great Heat, Thirst, and Head-ach, which continu'd all Day very violent. About seven o'Clock this Evening, he took a Paper of the Fever Powder, which in about half an Hour made him Vomit. He directly drank some warm Sage Tea, and repeated it, till he had vomited three times more. In half an Hour after the last Vomit, he was much compos'd, and slept very well all that Night, free from any Complaint. When he awak'd in the Morning, he felt a Pain in his

left

APPENDIX.

57

left Side, which gradually went off in about two Hours, so that he was perfectly well, and has continu'd so ever since.

The Case of Mary Edwards.

MARY *Edwards* of *Enfield*, was from the twenty sixth of *August* 1749, to the tenth of *September*, following extremely ill of a Fever, insomuch that she was Delirious, and so very ill, that every Body about her despair'd of her Life. In this Condition she took one Dose only of the Fever Powder, which effectually cur'd the Fever, and she has remain'd well ever since, without any Relapse. In three Days time, she was able to work, and resume her usual Employment.

POSTSCRIPT.

I have just receiv'd an agreeable, and very material Account of the Efficacy of these Powders, in the *Yellow Fever*, a Distemper much dreaded in the *West-Indies*, and generally fatal. Having learn'd that this Disorder made great Ravages in *Carolina* once a Year, I contriv'd to have a sufficient Quantity of the Powders sent to that Colony. And I hear by a Gentleman of Honour, lately arriv'd from thence, that of a great Number, both *Whites* and *Negroes*, who have taken it, scarce any have been disappointed of a Cure

The *yellow Fever* is a Distemper, which frequently destroys the Patient in a few Hours, or at most a very few Days. I judg'd therefore, that a Medicine, which is so powerful and so immediately efficacious, would promise the fairest to perform a Cure. And I have the Satisfaction to find, that my Conjectures were not ill founded.

It gives me great Pleasure to receive repeated Accounts from the Country, of People, and some amongst them of Condition, in the most imminent Danger, recover'd by the Use of these Powders, who in all Probability would have been lost to the Public, if I had taken any other Method of propagating the Reputation, and Use of this Medicine. For their distance from *London*,
would

would have prevented their knowing of it, or procuring it, if they had been acquainted with its Efficacy. Amongst these is a Lady of the first Distinction, who lately been restor'd to Health, by this Medicine, at a time when several Gentlemen very capable of judging thought her in the utmost Danger. And tho' I am an utter Stranger to this Lady, I have reason to believe her Life of so much Consequence to her Family, and her Friends, that the Satisfaction I receive from being instrumental in saving it, makes me ample Amends for all the little Impertinences I have been oblig'd to endure, from those whose Duty it was, and is, to encourage every real Improvement in Physic.

Craven-Street, Strand,

Nov. 20. 1749.

F I N I S.

